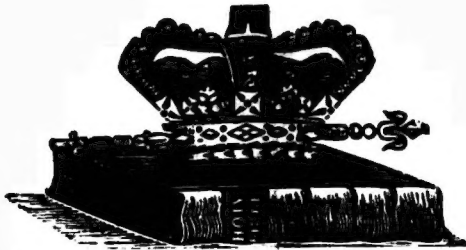


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VOL. LXII.
No. 3,212.

SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1882.

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IN THE LIFE BRANCH, that new policies had been issued for £234,706, and that the Life Fund, by the addition (£245,050) made to it in the year, now represents 71½ per cent. of the entire net premiums received on every policy in force.

The addition made to the fund is the largest in the history of the Company.

The amount standing to the Credit of Profit and Loss Account was appropriated to payment of a Dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

The Funds were shown hereafter to stand as follows:—
Capital Paid-up .. £180,035
Reserves .. 348,736
Life Accumulation Fund .. 395,352
Annuity Fund .. 15,111
Total Funds in Hand .. £1,069,500

The Auditors' Report, dated 19th May, 1882, stated:—
"We have examined the Books of the Queen Insurance Company, with the vouchers and securities, including the certificates sent home from the American and Australian branches for their investments. We have also examined the Audited Balance Sheets of the Foreign Branches, and we certify that the combined Balance Sheet exhibits a full and accurate view of the Company's position on the 31st December, 1881, as shown by the Books.
"The present aggregate market value of the Securities is largely in excess of the cost appearing in the Balance Sheet."
HARMOD BARNES & SON,
Chartered Accountants.

The Income of the Company is now £735,468

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181ST ANNIVERSARY, 1882.

The Holy Communion will be celebrated in ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, June 14th, at eleven o'clock, when the ANNUAL SERMON will be preached by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of CAMBRIDGE. A SERVICE will be held in the Nave of WESTMINSTER ABBEY, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 14th. The SERMON will be preached by the Rev. W. J. KNOX LITTLE, Canon of Worcester. The musical portion of the Service has been kindly undertaken by the Choir of the Lay Helpers' Association of the Diocese of London. Doors open at 7 p.m. Divine Service will commence at 7.30 p.m. The Ladies' Association for Promoting Female Education in connection with the Missions of the S.P.G. will be represented by the Special Attendance of its members and friends at both these Services. No Tickets Required.

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THE ANNIVERSARY MEETING

will be held (by the kind permission of the Dean) in the JERUSALEM CHAMBER, The Cloisters, Westminster, on WEDNESDAY, June 21st, at 3 o'clock p.m.

His Grace the ARCHBISHOP of YORK

will preside.

The Bishop of TRURO.
The Bishop of ROCHESTER.
The Very Rev. the Dean of WESTMINSTER,
Earl NELSON,
The Right Hon. J. G. HUBBARD, M.P.,
The Rev. W. C. INGRAM, Vicar of St. Matthew's, Leicester,
The Rev. Canon SCOTT, Vicar of West Ham, Essex,
have promised, if possible, to be present.

Tickets for "Reserved Seats" may be obtained on application to the Secretary, ARTHUR J. INGRAM, Secretary.

7, Whitehall, S.W., June 8th, 1882.

FRENCH LECTURES will be delivered by DR. DE PRESSENSÉ, at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King-street, St. James's, on JUNE 15th, 17th, and 19th, at 2.30 p.m., on "L'ORIGINE DE L'HOMME, AU POINT DE VUE DES DISCUSSIONS ACTUELLES." His Grace the Duke of ANGLY, His Grace the Archbishop of CANTERBURY, and His Excellency the FRENCH AMBASSADOR, will preside.

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Dr. DE PRESSENSÉ will also give a Conférence religieuse, in St. Andrew's Hall, 14, Newman-street, Oxford-street, on Sunday, June 18th, at 2.30 p.m.

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CAN a Lady recommend a HOUSEMAID? One who has been under night do. Address Mrs. Watson, St. Leonard's Vicarage, Tring.

CAN any Lady recommend a nice GIRL, between fifteen and eighteen, to assist in the housework of a small quiet family? Must have been out before, a neat worker, and Churchwoman. Wages the first year £8 and all found. Address Miss E. Dewar, 5, Uplands, St. Leonard's-on-Sea.

PARLOUR-MAID WANTED. Must thoroughly understand her duties, be a good needlewoman, and well recommended. Apply, with full particulars, to Hon. Mrs. Parker, Eccleston, Chester.

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A SPAGE. A healthy, nice-looking Lad, of fifteen. Can clean boots, knives, silver. Apply to Miss Waters, Chester.

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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—The Archbishops of Rouen, Paris, and Rheims, with other prelates, have addressed to the Senators and Deputies a remonstrance against the pending Bills affecting Catholicism. After vindicating their intervention, on the ground that these Bills, hitherto few and far between, are now twenty in number, and explaining that they have refrained from soliciting other signatures which might have given their address the character of a demonstration, they protest against the infringement of a Bishop's right to open seminaries, against the arbitrary removal of priests by Prefects, and against the imposition of military service on seminarians. This last measure, they urge, would make the recruiting of the priesthood almost impossible; and for the sake of giving the State a few additional thousand soldiers it would prevent the Church from training priests. It would also be a violation of the first article of the Concordat, which declares Catholic worship to be free. The address also complains of the secularisation of schools, of the restrictions imposed on Catholic schools, of the proposed abolition of religious oaths, and of the threatened stoppage of the erection of the Montmartre Church.

The Civil Tribunal on Tuesday confirmed the decision of the Family Council which deprived the Duchess of Chaulnes of the guardianship of her children. The Court rejected the contention that her written confessions of misconduct were false, and extorted by threats. It held that, even if her late husband condoned the offence, this was no bar to deprivation of guardianship after his decease; especially as her subsequent conduct had not been blameless. It declined, however, to extend the decision of the Family Council to deprivation of the custody of the children; and so left this question open to be settled by further litigation. The Duchess, it should be mentioned, made an unsuccessful attempt to get the children clandestinely away from their grandmother, and has to take her trial for attempted kidnapping.

In the Chamber on Thursday a proposal to debar Senators and Deputies from acting as directors of companies was declared urgent by 479 votes to 6.

The demands of the 8,000 journeymen shoemakers now on strike in Paris having been refused by the masters, 400 shops will be closed to-morrow.

Nearly all the French newspapers announce that M. de Broglie, being seriously ill, is about to give up his post in order to be promoted, pursuant to custom, to the dignity of Cardinal; adding that the Paris Nunciature is to be left to a *Chargé d'Affaires* for a more or less prolonged interval. The only statement in all this which is correct is unfortunately that of the Nuncio's illness, which prevents him from quitting his bed. He is laid up with a nervous prostration, which causes him redoubled suffering, inasmuch as his ardent, active mind is prevented from attending to the duties of his office. The Nuncio, however, will not leave Paris, his physicians having declared that a journey might have the most untoward consequences. Moreover, there never has been any thought of leaving the Nunciature to a *Chargé d'Affaires*. Had the Nuncio been obliged to leave Paris, and even should the physicians change their opinions, and permit a journey, a successor had at once, and on the recommendation of M. de Broglie himself, been appointed; the Vatican being well aware that in present circumstances it would be highly prejudicial to the interests entrusted to its care, if it were represented here by a simple *Chargé d'Affaires*, who, however high his qualifications, would necessarily lack the authority needful for the settlement of the grave questions continually arising in the present state of tension in the relations between the French Republic and the Vatican.

At the Hippodrome at Montpellier there was bull-fight on Sunday with Spanish toreadors and Spanish bulls, during which three separate accidents enlivened the proceedings. The performance was for the benefit of Mazzantini, a toreador of some note in Spain. The building was crowded, the toreadors were daring, and the bulls were as wild and dangerous as the most enthusiastic lover of this barbarous diversion could desire. Soon after the performance had commenced the toreador Moritanes had his side ripped open by a bull madened with the banter, or short spear, which had been planted in its body. Moritanes was at once attended by a doctor present, who naively announced it was his opinion that the unfortunate man would require a few days' repose. Some minutes later Mazzantini, *bénéficiaire*, was neatly pitched among the astonished spectators of the first gallery by an adroit bull, but he quietly dusted himself with a handkerchief, and, dropping into the arena, continued fighting with the same animal as if nothing had happened, amidst the frantic plaudits of the audience. Finally, towards the end of the *soirée*, another bull caught Mazzantini's horse from behind, and caused both horse and rider to turn somersaults in spite of themselves. Mazzantini saved himself cleverly, and the disabled horse crawled for safety behind a rampart. The performance over, the *bénéficiaire* received a beautiful crown of gold and some magnificent bouquets. He also treated the company to a speech, in which he thanked the public of Montpellier, the authorities, the Press, and the members of the various faculties for the sympathy they had shown him and his troupe during their stay. The spectators, who appeared deeply flattered by the toreador's remarks, and profoundly sensible of his personal regard for them, cheered lustily, and fled reluctantly out of the building more in love with bull-fighting than ever.

The waters of the Seine have just cast up, close to St. Germain, some human remains, the condition of which undoubtedly points to an exceptionally horrible murder. For some days a number of workmen employed at a gravel pit on the banks of the river had observed something floating on the water among the long grass. On reaching it they found it was a naked human body, literally folded up. With the help of a bargeman they dragged it as far as Pecq. There it was landed, and the St. Germain and Versailles police and official surgeons were quickly in attendance. On examination it was found that the corpse was bound round by a pipe of flattened lead five inches in diameter, thirty-three feet in length, and weighing about a hundred weight and a half. This extraordinary ligature passed under the knees, drawing them up

towards the chest, and was then wound round the neck five times. The mouth of the victim was gagged with a table napkin, and on removing this it was found that the lips were literally pinned together by two large shawl pins. Numerous traces of blows were plainly visible, although the body must have been in the water for some days, if not weeks, and there were thirteen distinct wounds. In spite of these and the closed month, the medical experts judge from internal appearances that the man had not ceased to live when he was thrown into the Seine. The only possible clue to the identification of the body or the discovery of the murderers was the table napkin with which the mouth was gagged. This bears the initials M. G. By the aid of this and other circumstances the body was on Wednesday afternoon identified as that of a chemist and druggist of the Boulevard Malesherbes, who has been missing from his home for the past three weeks.

ITALY.—A telegram from Rome states Giuseppe Rini, chief of the band who seized the Commendatore Notar Bartolo, and who, it appears, was absent from the farmhouse when the others were captured a few days ago, was shot on Monday while resisting some Carabinieri sent in pursuit of him. Only one member of the band now remains at large. The Minister of the Interior has sent 5,000*l.* to the widow of Major Iardi, who was killed by the brigands, and has laid a Bill before the Chamber for conferring a special pension upon his family.

GERMANY.—The Ecclesiastical Law just promulgated contains a passage concerning the pardoning and reinstatement of the deposed Bishops, and it is hoped by the Roman Catholics that the Emperor will make the first application of this Royal privilege on the auspicious occasion of the christening of his great grandson, on Sunday. The German Protestants, on the other hand, deplore the concessions the State has made to the Roman Catholic hierarchy, more particularly on account of the loss of members which will be sustained by the Evangelical Church through mixed marriages. Official returns show that the children of such unions are always to the extent of two-thirds brought up as Roman Catholics.

AMERICA.—Major Burke, editor of the *New Orleans Times*, and Mr. C. H. Parker, editor of the *New Orleans Picayune*, fought a duel yesterday. At the fifth shot Burke was shot through both thighs; but his wounds are not dangerous. Newspaper articles caused the quarrel.

SWEDEN.—There were *fêtes* in every town and village of Sweden on Tuesday, in celebration of the Silver Wedding of the King and Queen. In Stockholm there was a profuse display of bunting. Triumphant arches spanned the streets, which were crowded with people in holiday attire. At one in the afternoon the Royal procession entered the Royal chapel, where the Archbishop, assisted by two Bishops and numerous clergy, officiated. The Queen wore a robe of embroidered white satin and a train of similar material adorned with Swedish wild flowers. After the service her Majesty held a drawing-room, which was attended by the Corps Diplomatique, special Envoys, and the leading members of Swedish society. A State banquet followed at the Castle. Their Majesties on Wednesday received fifty-one deputations, including representatives of twenty-two town corporations. Some officers of the Danish Navy also tendered their congratulations, the King being an Honorary Admiral. The Queen was on Wednesday dressed in blue moire antique with silver lace, and a purple mantle. On Wednesday evening another banquet was given, but this was exclusively limited to Royalty and Knights of the Seraphim, the Grand Crosses, and the wearers of other Royal Orders. Their Majesties have given one thousand guineas to charities.

EGYPT.—The *Standard's* correspondent had on Saturday an interview with Arabi Pasha. The military leader had just received a large deputation of Bedouins; his audience chamber was crowded with officers, notables, and sheikhs. The correspondent says:—

Arabi, after I had waited about half an hour, read the letter of introduction which I had presented. I told him that as the representative of an important English newspaper I was anxious to obtain from his own lips a statement of the views of his party, which, notwithstanding the official relations between himself and the British Government, I assured him would always receive impartial consideration from the British public. Arabi replied, "The British public is already in possession of my views through my friends Blunt and Gregory. They have also set forth truly the views of the party which has chosen me as its leader. England has, however, not chosen to listen to the truth. She must accordingly abide by the consequences." I thereupon remarked that the personal opinions of two individuals, however eminent, could not be accepted by public opinion in England as authoritative without being supported by further confirmatory evidence. Arabi rejoined, "You find me here surrounded by representatives of every class of the nation. That is surely good enough evidence. They are witnesses of my words. Others," he continued, with marked emphasis on the word, "have relied not on the nation but on the promises of England. They are now suffering for their credulity. My followers and I hold of equally little account both the promises and threats of England and France. Those who come to us with peaceful intentions we are ready to meet in a like spirit. But to those who speak with the sword we answer with the sword. We have repelled and will repel European aggression with all the strength in our power, and being confident in the protection of God and the approbation of the Sultan, whose will we have obediently fulfilled, we have nothing to reproach ourselves with, and we feel certain of the triumph of our cause." His Excellency then rose, intimating by a gesture that the interview must be considered at an end.

The *Isedien*, having on board Dervish Pasha and his son, Lebib Effendi, Kadri Bey, Sheikh Achmet Assad, fifteen colonels, ten aides-de-camp, six sergeants, eight religious chiefs, and fourteen servants—in all fifty-eight persons—arrived at Alexandria on Wednesday morning. The members of the mission were received by officials already named by the order of Arabi. The Turkish shipping manned yards in their honour, and a regiment was drawn up on shore. It was arranged that the chief master of the ceremonies, Zulficar Pasha, who had been delegated by the Khedive for the purpose, should receive the Commission; but, in spite of this arrangement of the Khedive, Yacoub Pasha, sub-

Minister of War, delegated by Arabi, attended the reception of the Commissioners. The Embassy remained at the Ras-el-Tin Palace for the night. Dervish Pasha speaks only Turkish. Kadri is an Arabic scholar, and was one of the previous Commissioners. Sheikh Assad was formerly on intimate relations with Arabi.

The Constantinople correspondent of the *Daily News* says that great hopes are expressed in Ministerial circles that Dervish Pasha will succeed in his Egyptian mission, and thus render further diplomatic action unnecessary. The question is rapidly approaching an intensely interesting point.

Telegraphing on Wednesday night, the Alexandria correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—

There is no occasion to blame the Khedive or the Notables or the people. Only the army has gone wrong, and when the means are found for banishing the colonels, disposing of some two thousand officers, and disbanding the army, Egypt will enter upon a new era of prosperity. In reference to the order from the Khedive expressing the Sultan's wish to the Minister of War to cease the works at the new forts to menace the ships in the harbour, Arabi Pasha has had the impudence to write a letter to the Khedive, saying that only ordinary repairs were being done to maintain the forts in good order, they being very old, and as a means of calming the public mind excited by the presence of the English fleet, and the soundings by the officers of various places in the port. One does not know what to think of a man who could pen such a letter. The earthworks and fortifications complained of by the Sultan were quite new, in places where forts never existed, as every one could testify; and yet there are a few Europeans who blindly justify even such conduct.

Including the small craft there are now thirteen men-of-war in the harbour, and four formidable ironclads are en route to Alexandria. This is a definite answer to Arabi's request for the fleets to be withdrawn. All the ironclads may not be able to cross the bar, but they are better in the vicinity than in Suda Bay.

The *Standard's* correspondent at Cairo, telegraphing on Wednesday, says:—

I suggested yesterday that it behoved England and France to look after Dervish Pasha, the Turkish Commissioner, and I said that they were deceived with reference to the first Turkish mission under Nisami Pasha. The following is derived from a trustworthy source:—England and France believed they had checked Nisami Pasha's mission in its action. Certainly in appearance such was the case, but in reality they did not reckon sufficiently upon the finesse and duplicity of the Ottoman diplomatists. While the nominal chiefs of Nisami Pasha's mission remained quiet and silent in Cairo, pretending to yield to the diplomatic pressure of England and France, Raichid Pasha, with a great suite, who came to Egypt with Nisami Pasha's mission, en route to Mecca, started quietly from Cairo some days afterwards on his way to Suva. But at Zagazig Station he sought out Arabi Bey. It will be remembered that at this time Arabi and his regiment were stationed at Elwad, near Zagazig. On learning that Arabi was in the neighbourhood, Raichid Pasha stopped at Zagazig, and with his suite went and found Arabi. Raichid spent the whole of that night with Arabi, leaving him the day afterwards, and pursuing his journey to Mecca.

What the result of their conversation was cannot be precisely known. It is, however, generally believed that their interview was the groundwork of all Arabi's subsequent doings and the beginning of Turkish intrigues with him.

I am assured that Raichid Pasha had in his suite a certain Sheikh Achmet Assad, who went to Mecca, and, returning to Cairo, made several journeys between that city and Constantinople. He acted as an intermediary between Arabi and the Porte. He was, indeed, very recently the bearer of Arabi's and Mahmud Pasha Samy's communications to the Sultan, praying for the deposition of Mehmet Tewfik Pasha and for the nomination of Halim Pasha as Khedive. I am informed that this same Sheikh Achmet Assad is a friend of the second or third eunuch of the Sultan, who is perhaps the most active intriguer near his Imperial Majesty.

I further learn that the Sheikh Achmet Assad, Wakeel of the Holy Carpet of the Tomb of the Prophet, accompanied Dervish Pasha to Egypt. What does this mean? Is it possible that the intermediary between Arabi and the Sultan is attached to a mission sent by the Porte to Egypt in order to restore to the Khedive the authority of which Arabi has robbed him?

The Cairo correspondent of the *Times* writes:—

Speaking to a native lately who frankly admitted that he advocated the expulsion of all European officials, I pleaded the benefits they had wrought, and was asked whether they could have been done without the help of the Deity. On my replying "No," I was answered that if the Deity wanted to do it at all, He could do it with any one else. This induced me to remark that there seemed to be some difficulty in effecting it with Arabi. The native replied, "Arabi gets his influence, not from God, but only because he is a fellah. The fellah likes to be governed by a fellah, who understands their ways and does not stand aloof from them as the Turks and Europeans do. They were proud of him, but we have a proverb, 'There is no quarrel like a brother's quarrel.' If a Turk or a Christian robs us for himself, we say, 'He is a Turk; he is a Christian; it is to be expected'; but if a fellah robs us, we cannot say that he is a fellah, for that would disgrace us. We say 'Shame' to each other, but we are silent to you." "Yes," I said, "and would rather have a dishonest Arab than an honest Christian." He replied, "I do not say so, but we are silent. Only this I know. Yesterday Arabi was poor, but his bond was good for money with all the fellahs. To-day he is rich; to-morrow, if he is poor, he would find the difference."

The Embassy arrived at Cairo shortly after noon on Thursday, and was received by Talaat Pasha, Chief Secretary, and Kadri Pasha, Garde des Sceaux of the Khedive. While driving to the Palace of Ghezireh, the Commissioners were preceded by about 200 boys under fifteen years of age, collected from among the donkey boys and shoeblacks of the town, and led by a few soldiers, disguised as labourers, and all shouting "Deen el Usul!" ("The Muslimman Faith!"). They accompanied this cry, as they passed the hotels and groups of Europeans, with jeering and threatening gesticulations. This imposing *coup de théâtre*, which betrays the master hand of Mahmoud Samy, excited for the most part good-humoured laughter among the Europeans, and, apparently, the supreme contempt of the native on-lookers, who, however, manifested an interest in the procession, which, though unusual, was in its manifestation perfectly orderly.

Following the boys came a carriage with Dervish Pasha, Sheikh Assad, Talaat Pasha, and Yacoub Bey Sami, Sub-Minister of War, representing Arabi. The presence of this man in the carriage is much commented on, the Khedive having given orders that he was not to be presented, nor to come in the

special train. On the principle of the Turkish proverb that "you cannot catch flies with vinegar," it may, perhaps, be of no great significance, but the effect on the native mind is bad, and the Khedive feels hurt at the slight shown to Kadri and Zulficar, both of whom, as officials of the highest rank, should have had precedence over Yacoub, without regard to any political question.

These two followed in another carriage. The rebel colonels in separate carriages came next, and then two battalions of infantry, who marched past quite inoffensively.

This month one-fourth of the yearly taxes is due. The Mudira, finding that in the absence of Europeans to buy the produce there is no chance of getting in the money, the Control has remitted one-half of the taxes to next month.

VICTORIA.—The Agent-General of the colony of Victoria has received a telegraphic despatch giving details of the financial statement laid before the Legislative Assembly last week by the Colonial Treasurer, and which correct several inaccuracies in the short telegram published on the 1st inst. The revenue for the year amounted to £5,563,284, being £321,740 in excess of estimates. From the State railways the income for the year was £1,690,996, being £115,996 above the estimate, and showing an increase of £200,000 in the course of two years. Ordinary expenditure for the year amounted to £5,374,929; but with a balance of Treasury Bonds paid in advance, amounting to £305,300 the total was £5,680,229. A balance is carried forward to 1882-3 of £73,777. Sir Bryan O'Loughlin estimates the revenue for 1882-3, after allowing £140,000 for remissions of taxation, at £5,523,104, of which £1,750,000 is the estimated income from Government Railways. The estimated expenditure, including charges for defence, £110,000; railways, £859,000; public works, £338,247; municipal works, £310,000; country waterworks, £111,500; and interest on loans, £1,188,610; is £5,574,073; leaving a balance to 1883-4 of £36,915. The interest on the new loan has also been provided for from the 1st of January. Thus while making large remissions of taxation, sweeping off all arrears, and making liberal provision for defence and public works, there is an estimated surplus chiefly caused by the revenue derived from State railways.

IRELAND UNDER MR. GLADSTONE

One of the most atrocious outrages ever committed in the west of Ireland, notorious though it is for deeds of blood, was perpetrated on Thursday in broad daylight. Mr. Walter Burke, J.P., of Rahassan-park, co. Galway, who also possessed property in Mayo, was shot dead while riding from Gort to Athenry, after collecting rents, together with a soldier told off for his protection. Mr. Burke (a Roman Catholic) took a most active part at the time of the distress in obtaining assistance for the people, who professed to regard him with the utmost gratitude and esteem. When the distress ceased, and he began to look for his rents, the tide of popular feeling turned against him. His life was threatened, and he was obliged to go about armed. Even when attending his place of worship with his family he had to take a double-barrelled gun with him. This was made the subject of an indignant complaint to the Lord Lieutenant by a Roman Catholic clergyman, and the congregation demanded his expulsion. He recently stated to the late Under-Secretary, the ill-fated Mr. Burke, that he knew he would be shot. The precautions which he took were ridiculed in the *Land League Press*, and it was pretended that he was perfectly safe. Mr. Burke was a member of the bar, having been called in 1859. He practised for some years in India, where he realised a considerable income. On his return to Ireland he bought Rahassan, which had been in the possession of an old family well known in the district. He has been for the last three years struggling with his tenants, and did all he could to make an amicable settlement with them; but every effort was counteracted by the agitation, which excited their passions and taught them to regard every landlord as a land thief. This had been the teaching of Mr. Davitt, and the murder is a practical comment upon the lessons of peace which he is supposed to have been inculcating in his recent tour in the counties of Mayo and Galway.

Mr. Burke was shot near his own residence at half-past three o'clock on Thursday afternoon. He was a man aged about 46 years, and was believed to be so popular that he contested Mayo with Mr. O'Connor Power at the election before the last. He was a kind and amiable gentleman, well known to members of the Irish bar, and his murder, which will be deeply deplored, will intensify the feeling of insecurity which exists, and from which no part of the country is exempt. Special precautions are thought necessary to be taken for the safety of members of the Executive, and the Castle gates are closed and carefully watched at night. One of the reports of the murder states that it was committed at a place called Castle Taylor, and that there was a party of soldiers in the escort. This, however, is not probable. After Mr. Burke and his escort were shot down, six men were noticed going away from the scene.

In other parts of the country there are renewed acts of lawlessness. Two sheep and a bullock, the property of Mr. J. Connors, a cattle-dealer, have been poisoned on the lands of Tullamaine, on which Mr. Connors had a grazing. The lands were boycotted last year, because Mr. Brownrigg, receiver over the lands under the Court of Chancery, served writs on some of his own tenants, but there were no evictions from the lands over which he was receiver.

The Judges are understood to be much concerned, not to say chagrined, at the statement of the Prime Minister to the effect that he received no remonstrance from them against the provisions of the Prevention of Crime Bill, which constitute new judicial tribunals without juries. In order to prevent any further misapprehension their Lordships had a private meeting at which a resolution was passed, reiterating the objections embodied in a resolution passed at a previous meeting, and forwarded to the official residence of the Premier in Downing-street. The Lord Chancellor was requested, and, it is stated, undertook, to communicate the opinion of the Judges to the Lord Lieutenant or a member of the Cabinet.

It is not to be wondered at that tenant farmers refuse to pay their rents when their spiritual guardians, who should set them an example in the fulfilment of their contracts, are found to evade and resist their enforcement. At the Tullamore Quarter Sessions on Thursday the Rev. Aloysius Ennis, head of the Dominican confraternity, at Leihinch, near Clara, was sued by Mrs. Clibborn for 2½ years' rent of land held from her at the annual rent of £12 2s. 6d. There was practically no defence to the action. Proceedings were taken out at the last sessions against the defendant, who opposed on that occasion, as the letting could not be proved. The case now came on as an adjourned one, and the first question raised was to dispute the service of the process, which passed without challenge at the last sessions. The Chairman, in giving judgment for the plaintiff, with costs, said that he did not deny the legal right of the defendant to adopt the course pursued, but commented severely on his conduct, inasmuch as although he was the representative of a religious community, he availed himself of every way of defeating the just claim of the landlord.

The issue of more threatening notices in some districts is a sign that the "Moonlighters" are preparing to recommence their work. The following is a copy of a notice extensively posted in the neighbourhood of Tullamore:—"All true Irishmen are hereby called upon to Boycott the renegades, ———, who have lately apostatised themselves by paying their rents against the wishes of their fellow-tenants, and without obtaining an abatement. The former has also purchased a cabin and patch of bog over the head of a defenceless orphan, and his labourers are now called upon to quit his employment." The persons alluded to, and whose names appear in the notices, are two respectable farmers living near Tullamore.

Archbishop Croke appears again in print. His Grace has written the following letter on the subject of Lord Cloncurry's evicted tenants to the editor of the *Freeman*:—

"Morrison's Hotel, Dublin, June 7.

"My dear Sir,—I see with much satisfaction by this day's *Freeman* that a subscription list has been opened for the relief of Lord Cloncurry's evicted tenantry in the parish of Murroe. From all I have learned and from thoroughly reliable sources of this sad and sickening episode in the history of Irish landlordism, and of the pitiable condition of the poor people concerned, I believe this to be a case well worthy of public sympathy, and inclose you accordingly a cheque for £50, my subscription to the relief fund.

"I remain, my dear Sir, your faithful servant,

"T. W. CROKE, Archbishop of Cashel."

A Boyle telegram states that shots have been fired into the houses of two tenant farmers named Mullany and Regan, of Rodden, and threatening notices posted on their houses warning them to remove the cattle which they had grazing on a Boycotted farm.

The result of a conference between Mr. Clifford Lloyd and Mr. Colomb, deputy inspector-general of constabulary, has been that two extra police barracks will be at once erected in county Limerick, and a complete system of military and police patrol established.

Mr. Michael Brennan, Secretary of the Irish Land League, was released from Kilkenny gaol on Friday, and subsequently addressed a meeting, whom he assured that the work of eradicating landlordism from the country would be persisted in.

The Lord-Lieutenant has shown his appreciation of bravery and fidelity in a substantial manner by rewarding James Forde, a caretaker at Creggs, near Ennis, who was fired at by Moonlighters, and, having narrowly escaped being killed, took a gun and shot one of the ruffians in the back. The presentation was made on Wednesday. It consisted of a cheque for £10, a double-barrel gun, and ammunition for future protection, and an expression of recognition by his Excellency of Forde's "gallant and soldier-like conduct."

Lord Dunsandle has addressed a circular to his tenantry on the Adare property, county Limerick, to the effect that although he does not think the present rents too high if the land were properly managed, still, in order to meet their wishes and endeavour to maintain the good feeling which has hitherto existed between him and his tenants, he has decided to make a reduction amounting in the aggregate to 25 per cent. "I hope," he adds, "this will satisfy you, and that you will accept my offer before the 10th of June, after which date this offer is withdrawn. The rent to be a judicial rent under the recent Act, and to be carried out through the Court at my expense."

The Duke of Leinster has just completed a revaluation of his estates with the result that his Grace's tenants will receive a very considerable reduction in their rents. All existing leases are to be cancelled and new leases given for the statutory term of fifteen years.

On Tuesday night a rick of corn, the property of Mr. Lestrangle, was burnt at Cloghan, a district in which about fifty cases of arson have occurred within the last year. Mr. Lestrangle persisted in paying his rent, despite warnings to the contrary.

John Brennan was on Wednesday tried in Dublin for the murder of Joseph M'Mahon. The two men, with another named Martin, were at a public-house when a revolver exploded and M'Mahon was killed. Brennan rushed away but was pursued and caught, Martin remaining with the dying man. Both declared that the revolver went off accidentally, but the prosecution asserted that they had no right to be in possession of such a weapon, and it was suggested that the matter arose out of a secret society. The jury was discharged without agreeing to a verdict.

The Dublin correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed the following before the murder of Mr. Bourke and his escort took place:—

"The general suspension of crime and outrage is the most remarkable fact to be recorded in the present state of the country. No doubt the long days are not favourable to the practice of Captain Moonlight, who, notwithstanding his name, prefers darkness. The most probable theory, however, is that the organisation of the popular executive has been put into motion to prevent the perpetration of crimes. Intimidation has been interrupted by the immediate prospect of a collision with the new

Coercion Bill, but is quite ready, perhaps, to start again if the amendments carefully prepared by Mr. Healy and his friends should not be accepted. Advantage has been taken of the auspicious, though it may be only temporary, lull to release more prisoners. Mr. Abraham, chairman of the Limerick Board of Guardians, who was convicted under the statute of Edward III. by Mr. Clifford Lloyd, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment in default of bail on April 21 last, was unconditionally released this morning from the county prison by order of the Lord-Lieutenant. Mr. Abraham attended a meeting of the Board of Guardians, where he was warmly congratulated by his friends on his unexpected release. Mrs. Moore and Mr. Thomas O'Brien, who were detained in Tullamore gaol under the Act of Edward III. for a similar reason, have been unconditionally set at liberty. It is expected that other releases will immediately take place. The prisoners at Limerick have been removed to Kilmaham, and Limerick gaol will be closed as a prison for suspects."

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.
THE AFFAIRS OF EGYPT.

The affairs of Egypt and the Kilmaham compact came prominently before their Lordships. Lord BRAMWELL having introduced a Bill giving enlarged jurisdiction to Quarter Sessions to deal with cases of burglary, Lord GRANVILLE, replying to Lord SALISBURY, said that there was no truth in the statement that the Sultan had refused to hold a Conference at Constantinople, or that the abandonment of the Conference had been proposed by Lord Dufferin. The earthworks which were reported to have been made at Alexandria were then the subject of a further question from Lord SALISBURY, but Lord GRANVILLE at first did not think it would be right at that moment to say more than that the Government had been in communication with Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour, with Constantinople, and with the British Agent in Egypt, on the subject. Further pressed, however, by Lord CARNARVON, the Foreign Secretary, amidst cheers, admitted that, as a matter of fact, orders had been given by the Sultan, and also by Arabi Bey, that no further armaments should be placed in the earthworks referred to. A long discussion having next ensued on the motion of the Duke of WESTMINSTER that the Wrexham, Mold, and Connaught Railway Bill should be referred to another Select Committee, and the motion having been agreed to, Lord WATERFORD drew attention to the recent release of Irish suspects, and moved for copies of the correspondence. He maintained that the terms of Mr. Parnell's letter to Captain O'Shea proved that negotiations had taken place. Mr. Forster, believing that the negotiations would operate as an incentive to crime, felt that, as an honourable man, he could not remain in the Cabinet, and his anticipations had been in a measure fulfilled already. If, his Lordship concluded, there was nothing to be afraid of in the correspondence, the Government should without reserve publish it. It would at least have the effect of satisfying people in England and Ireland that the Government had not entered into an alliance with persons whom they had described as steeped to the lips in treason. Lord COWPER, following, informed the House that he resigned before any negotiations were entered into, and that the release of the suspects took him by surprise. Amidst loud Conservative cheers he significantly added that the release of the suspects was looked upon in all parts of Ireland as a complete surrender on the part of the Government. Lord CARLINGFORD next rose, and with some warmth of manner denied that there was any mystery about the Kilmaham correspondence. The Government, he maintained, were at the time and still continued to be of opinion that there was a strong desire on the part of the Irish tenants to return to law and order. Under the circumstances the Government had felt that no good result would follow by keeping the hon. members in prison, and the negotiations they entered into—of which all that could be known had been published—were harmless and justifiable.

What proved in many respects a spirited discussion was continued by Lord DUNRAVEN, who argued from speeches of Mr. Chamberlain that correspondence other than that published existed. In telling terms Lord SALISBURY now asserted that the Government had been guilty of inconsistency in dealing with Mr. Parnell. If, the noble Lord pointed out, they had imprisoned him from dislike to his opinions, censure must be passed on their conduct. When, on the other hand, they came to let him out—whatever their original motives may have been, or the culpability of the hon. member—it was impossible to avoid the conclusion that some compact had been made, the articles of which were probably even not yet fully known. This brought up Lord GRANVILLE in reply, the noble Lord backing up the statement of Lord CARLINGFORD that there was no mystery in the matter, and that there was no correspondence to lay on the table. He accused Lord Salisbury of hampering the Government by his tactics on Irish affairs, whilst he had no alternative policy to propose, and ironically suggested that the noble marquis had recently developed an admiration for Mr. Forster of which no one previously suspected him.

Lord WATERFORD now withdrew his motion, and a Bill, introduced by Lord ROSEBURY to deal with the law of entail in Scotland having been read a first time, their Lordships rose at 7.35.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.
EGYPT.

As in the Lords, so in the Commons, the affairs of Egypt were promptly brought upon the *tapis* on the House assembling. A notice from Mr. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT of his intention to ask the Government next afternoon if they would appoint an early day for the discussion of the crisis, Sir C. DILKE, replying to Mr. M'COAN, said that a telegram had been received stating that the rumour that the Porte had refused to take part in the Conference was entirely without foundation. Subsequently, replying to Mr. BOURKE, the right hon. gentleman said that the French Government had given a favourable but not a final reply to the communication of Her Majesty's Government respecting the publication of papers. After apologetically declining to answer several questions which had been put without notice, and requesting that notice should be given, the right hon. gentleman admitted, amidst some laughter, that though

the Porte had not yet rejected the idea of a Conference, they had not yet given any answer. He added that very strong orders had been given by the Sultan for the discontinuance of the fortifications and earthworks at Alexandria, and that Arabi Bey had also ordered all warlike preparations at the port to be stopped. He further stated that several British residents had left Alexandria. He did not know where they had gone, but he believed that some had gone to Cyprus. Replying to Mr. GOURLAY, Mr. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN next declined, in the public interest, to give any details of the strength of the war-vessels now at Alexandria. The reply was received with a few Liberal "hears," and there being little prospect of hon. members obtaining further enlightenment for the present, attention was directed to other topics. With considerable interest the House learned from Mr. Childers that it was with his recommendation that General Galway had been appointed by Lord Kimberley to the Governorship of Bermuda. General Galway, he said, had been employed in several important duties connected with the War Office, and Sir Andrew Clarke had been appointed as his successor. Sir Andrew, however, had not been appointed to the rank of major-general over any senior officer. His successor to the command at Chatham had not yet been appointed, and it was hoped that discussion in the House as to the claims of possible candidates would be deprecated. Mr. GLADSTONE next, replying to Mr. Healy, said that the memorial of Irish Judges, protesting against the abolition of trial by jury in Ireland, had not been officially communicated to the Government, and had, therefore, received no official answer. He further stated that no resignations of Irish Judges had been received, and afterwards, answering Mr. MACIVER, said that he attached no special importance to the fact—if it were a fact—that eight members of the Government abstained on Friday from voting upon the amendment relating to treason and treason-felony.

PREVENTION OF CRIME (IRELAND) BILL.

On the House again going into Committee on this Bill the discussion was resumed on Mr. Marum's amendment providing that the Commission of Judges should sit in the county where an offence was committed. Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT, still declining to accept the amendment, agreed, after some discussion, to consider the feasibility of introducing provisions to secure that trials should be taken in such an order that the witnesses would be detained the shortest possible time, and also to secure that in cases of need the witnesses should have special facilities for the payment of their expenses. The amendment was then withdrawn. In the course of the discussion of subsequent amendments, Mr. PARNELL agreed to defer his motion for cases to be tried with special juries until the question of the adoption of the entire clause as amended should be put. Various amendments of a minor character were next accepted, and the ATTORNEY-GENERAL FOR IRELAND promised to provide at a future stage that copies of the Judges' decisions and transcripts of the shorthand notes should be supplied to accused persons for purposes of appeal. Amendments to provide that persons charged with treason, treason-felony, and murder before the Special Commissioners should have counsel allotted to them for their defence, if necessary, were also accepted by the Government; and an amendment providing that the expenses paid to witnesses should be those certified by the Judges was agreed to on the motion of the Attorney-General.

It was not until the Attorney-General brought up an amendment to redeem the promise of the Home Secretary to restrict the provisions of the bill to such cases as are now triable before judge and jury in Ireland, that the discussion attained something more than a conversational character. Mr. HEALY, Mr. T. P. O'CONNOR, Mr. COWEN, and other hon. members argued that the amendment was too comprehensive, and that persons who made treasonable speeches abroad might be arrested if they came to Ireland. In the course of the debate Mr. O'DONNELL made some trite references to the way in which O'Donovan Rossa's newspaper thrived upon the frequent notice it received from the Home Secretary. The amendment was finally agreed to by 123 against 25, and thereupon, by way of protest, Mr. HEALY moved that no person should be tried for treason or treason-felony committed out of Ireland. This was rejected by 131 against 22, and the House then passed to the question that the clause as amended should stand part of the Bill. Dr. COMINGS, Mr. COWEN, Mr. A. MOORE, and Mr. HORWOOD opposed on the ground that trial by jury would, under the clause, be suspended, and Mr. DILLON, adopting a similar course, asserted that, however impartial the Irish Judges might be in other respects, they would cease to be impartial when cases of treason and treason-felony were before them. Mr. TREVELYAN then offered a general reply upon what was in a large measure a repetition of the debate on the second reading. He concluded with an effective reference to a remark of Mr. Cowen, that if called upon to exercise the powers of that Bill the Judges would be in danger, and asserted that brave men would not shrink from doing their duty in such a case. If peace and order were in danger and he were personally called upon, he declared that he would go forward even if he became the mark for assassins. This statement was sympathetically cheered, and Mr. PLUNKET then denied the assertion that the Irish Judges would not have the support of thousands of the Irish people, and ridiculed the suggestion that the Bill should not apply to offences committed abroad. He further asserted that those who went to America and encouraged treason, all the while gathering in the dollars, had no reason to expect immunity for the consequences of treason when they returned to Ireland. To these observations Mr. PARNELL not very elegantly retorted that whenever dirt had to be thrown at Irishmen there were always Irishmen to be found to do it. By 227 against 39 the Committee agreed to the clause.

Clause 2, which provides for appeal from the Special Commission Court to the Court of Criminal Appeal, was now proceeded with, after a motion to report progress had been made by Mr. DILLON, and rejected on the understanding that there should not be a morning sitting on Tuesday. Some slight attempt at amendment having been unsuccessfully made, the clause was agreed to without a division, progress being soon after reported on Clause 3, and the House resumed. Some other business was agreed to, and the House adjourned at five minutes past two o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

Lord LAMINGTON gave notice of a question relative to recent importations of meat from New Zealand, and the desirability of a Bill being introduced compelling retail dealers to specify what kind of beef they sold, and imposing penalties on those who sold imported beef as homegrown. His Lordship also gave notice of his intention to ask what is the annual interest paid on the Suez Canal Shares. The Places of Worship Sites Amendment Bill passed through Committee, and the Local Government (Ireland) Bill having been read a third time, the House adjourned at five minutes past five.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

AFFAIRS IN EGYPT.

Mr. M'COAN asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether, in the event of the Porte declining to take part in the Conference on Egyptian affairs, the Conference would still be held; and in case it should not be held, whether the English and French Governments would enforce compliance with the terms of their recent joint requisition to the Egyptian Ministry; or, failing the active co-operation of France, her Majesty's Government would themselves take the necessary military measures to put down the revolutionary movement and restore the *status quo* in Egypt.

Sir CHARLES DILKE replied that he could only refer to the answer he had given in the early part of the week.

In answer to Sir WILFRID LAWSON, Sir CHARLES DILKE stated that in one sense order had been much disturbed in Egypt.

MR. O'KELLY AND MR. FORSTER.

Mr. HEALY complained that the entry in the votes declaring that Mr. O'Kelly had referred to a speech of Mr. Forster as "the right honourable gentleman's infernal speech" was not accurate. The phrase was "the same infernal speech;" and it was essential that the entry should be verbally accurate. He asked if the entry could be amended.

The SPEAKER said the entry was in pursuance of the statement of the Chairman at the time the circumstance occurred, and it was not objected to at the time.

Mr. HEALY denied that the entry was read out at the time.

Mr. PLAYFAIR said the honourable member was under a misapprehension. The words were read out, and the attention of the Committee called to them.

Mr. A. O'CONNOR asked whether the sense of the House could not be taken on the matter.

The SPEAKER replied in the negative.

THE PREVENTION OF CRIME (IRELAND) BILL.

The House went into Committee on this Bill, and resumed the consideration of Mr. Charles Russell's amendment to the fourth clause defining intimidation by requiring that it should be accompanied by threats of violence or injury to the person.

Mr. DILLON supported the amendment. He defended the system of Boycotting as advocated by the Land League, and quoted a speech he had made in 1881, in which he had distinctly stated that the people should do nothing to injure any person or injure his property; but that they should simply refuse to have any dealings with them. He admitted that after the imprisonment of the leaders of the Land League the system of Boycotting had been grossly abused; but he contended that if it had not been for the system of Boycotting "Captain Moonlight" would have made his appearance in the country twelve months before he did. If the leaders of the Land League had been left at liberty "Captain Moonlight" would not have appeared on the scene at all; because it would have been in their interests to have sustained their influence over the Irish people, to keep "Captain Moonlight" and his retainers in the background. The speaker also contended that if it had not been for the Land League and the policy they had adopted there would have been no Land Act now; and there would have been none of the hope which they saw at present of a return to the people of Ireland of the land which was taken from their forefathers.

Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT said he would state distinctly the position of the Government with regard to the fourth clause. They would not accept any amendment which would be inconsistent with the putting down of Boycotting. (Hear, hear.) That was the test he was going to apply to every amendment on this clause. (Cheers.) Boycotting did exist, and must be put down. (Hear, hear.) Their theory was that a man should be relieved from Boycotting—not by the plenary authority of Mr. Dillon and his colleagues, but by the law of the land. He declined to accept Mr. Russell's amendment, therefore, on the ground that it would prevent the Government from dealing with Boycotting, and would, in fact, give a licence for the continuance of that system. The principle of this clause was the same principle as that contained in the English Act of 1871, which dealt with intimidation, and was only altered in order to meet the peculiar circumstances of the offence in Ireland.

Mr. COWEN said that if the Government dealt with Boycotting in the same way as they dealt with intimidation as carried on by the English trade unions, Irish members would have nothing to complain of, and a great deal of the opposition to this clause would evaporate. It was because the clause proposed to deal with the matter in a much harder way, however, that strong opposition was being offered to it.

Mr. GLADSTONE pointed out the inconvenience of discussing the whole clause on each amendment to it. The Government were not bound to the particular working of the clause, but would insist on the purpose of it; and they declined this amendment because they believed it interfered with the intention of the clause. It was necessary to deal with Boycotting because it had become a monstrous public evil, which threatened the peace and order of the country. He would say without hesitation, however, that the Government were prepared to deal with the question in regard to Ireland on the same principle as they had dealt with intimidation in England.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The consideration of the Prevention of Crime (Ireland) Bill in Committee was resumed at Clause 4, to which Mr. C. Russell had moved an amendment limiting the definition of intimidation to acts or threats of violence to person or property. Sir W.

HARCOURT said the only object of the clause was to put down Boycotting. In the discussion which ensued the Irish members, supported by a few English representatives, urged that this clause would constitute a crime in Ireland what was permitted by law to the trade unions in this country. Mr. GLADSTONE said the clause had been introduced because Boycotting in Ireland had become a monstrous public evil, interfering with peace and order. Mr. PARNELL moved to report progress, and the motion was negatived by 250 to 30. It being then five minutes to six, the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Justices' Jurisdiction Bill was read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Sir C. DILKE, answering a question from Mr. BOURKE, said he adhered to his statement made on June 2 that the earthworks at Alexandria were not yet armed, and he added that the Admiralty had sufficient information about the fortifications at Alexandria to have no apprehensions in regard to them. Asked by Mr. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT whether the Conference would be pressed against the wishes of the Porte, he said he had nothing to add to the statement he had already made. To a question whether an identical note had been presented by France and England to the Porte insisting on the Conference, he said there was no foundation for the rumour. Sir H. WOLFE and Mr. PULESTON gave notice of their intention to ask whether, if the Conference met, its attention would be directed to the unfulfilled portions of the Treaty of Berlin and the operations of the French in Tunis.

THE PREVENTION OF CRIME BILL.

The House then went into Committee on this Bill, and resumed the consideration of Mr. C. Russell's amendment to the Intimidation Clause.

Sir W. HARCOURT, at the outset, stated that the Government, with a view to meeting the views of those who feared that the clause was too absolute and might interfere with legitimate trade acts, were willing to insert a proviso that the circumstances of the case must show that the words were spoken or the acts done with a view to, or in consequence of, the matters mentioned in sub-sections A and B—i.e., to deter people from doing what they have a right to do, or to compel them to do what they have a legal right to abstain from doing, or to punish them for doing it or not doing it.

Mr. PARNELL thought the amendment illusory, and repeated his demand for some definition of Boycotting. He was willing, he said, to accept for the Irish farmers the same law which had been enacted for the English trade unions in 1875, with any further definitions which the circumstances of the case might seem to require. But the clause would put down all legitimate combination among the tenants, and under it any labourer who left his work and any tenant who refused to pay his rent might be punished.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL pointed out that there were no definitions of intimidation in the English Act of 1875, and that under it any persons might be punished for any act of violence or intimidation of any sort. The Government, he said, intended to fulfil their promise that the Act of 1875 should be followed, but, of course, it was necessary that the different state of things which existed in Ireland should be taken into account. After some further conversation, Mr. Russell's amendment was negatived by 268 to 45.

Mr. PARNELL next moved an amendment which would make it necessary that some person must have been intimidated; but Sir W. HARCOURT, while objecting to this, substituted for it another amendment requiring that the intimidation shall not be general or abstract, but directed against some person or persons.

Mr. HEALY next proposed to substitute for the general term of "intimidation" four specific offences, to which he wished to confine the clause—viz., posting or circulating notices of an illegal character, publicly proclaiming by bell, or otherwise inciting others to place persons under a ban, holding people up to public odium, and using violence or threats. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL opposed this, contending that it was impossible to define intimidation, and that the only result of attempting it would be to legalise all the forms of Boycotting which were not specified. Mr. GIBSON agreed with this, remarking that the national ingenuity would speedily evade any definition, and the discussion of this amendment was prolonged for several hours. Mr. BARRY, Mr. O'DONNELL, Mr. O'KELLY, and other Irish members reiterated the demand for a definition, in order that the people might know what the law was. Mr. A. O'CONNOR eulogised the practice, but Mr. HENRY maintained that it had been the ruin of many innocent tradesmen. Mr. COLLINGS supported the demand of the Irish members, and Mr. W. CARTWRIGHT energetically denied that the Liberal party had any sympathy with this view.

Sir W. HARCOURT and Sir S. NORTHGOTE appealed at intervals to the Committee to come to a decision, but it was midnight before the division was taken, and the amendment was then negatived by 247 to 36.

Mr. BAYES proposed next to leave out the concluding sentence of the clause, which lays down that intimidation shall include words or acts calculated to put any person in fear of injury to himself, his family, his property, business, or means of living.

Sir W. HARCOURT opposed the amendment, and Mr. O'KELLY moved to report progress. This was negatived by 183 to 24, and after this Mr. PARNELL moved another motion to adjourn, which was accepted by Mr. GLADSTONE with an expression of regret that so little respect was shown to the opinion of the majority.

The Corn Returns Bill was read a second time, and the Married Woman's Property Bill was also read a second time; and, some other Bills having been disposed of, the House adjourned at two o'clock.

"KEATING'S POWDER" is now sold at 6d., 1s., and 2s. 6d., in tins by all Chemists. This powder is perfectly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, BEETLES, MOTHS, and all insects, whilst quite harmless to domestic animals. All furs and woollens should be well powdered before putting away. Beware of imitations. Ask for Keating's Powder and take no other.

TO GET RID OF WORMS IN CHILDREN procure a tin of "KEATING'S WORM TABLETS." This unique medicine is certain to cure, and may be taken with absolute safety by the youngest children. Price 1s. 1½d. of all Chemists.

POLITICAL AND PERSONAL.

The ballot at the Reform Club on Thursday, contrary to expectation, resulted in the election of all the candidates nominated. It was thought that, after the defeat of the executive a fortnight since, an era of blackballing would set in and cause a deadlock in the proceedings; but this has not happened.

The annual general meeting of the Constitutional Union will be held at St. James's Hall on Wednesday next, at 2.30, when the chair will be taken by Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart., M.P.

The Hon. T. F. Fremantle, junior Conservative member for the county of Bucks, has signified his intention to retire from the representation of the county at the close of the present Parliament. A meeting will shortly be held at Aylesbury for the purpose of choosing a candidate. Several gentlemen are named as willing to come forward to fill the vacant seat, among them being Sir Samuel Wilson, of Hughenden Manor, and Mr. N. D. Mackenzie, of Fawley Court.

It is announced that Mr. St. George Lane-Fox, second son of General Pitt-Rivers, will contest the western division of the county of Surrey at the next election in the Liberal interest. No contest has taken place in the division since 1868.

A whip has been issued to the Opposition Peers, earnestly requesting their attendance in the House of Lords on Monday to support Lord Balfour's motion for the rejection of the Bill for legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister. We regret to see it stated that the Prince of Wales will probably vote for the second reading.

Under the auspices of the Carlton and West Kent Conservative Club (established last year at Point House, Blackheath), a club for working men, to be called the Greenwich Conservative Club, will be opened by a smoking concert on the evening of Wednesday, the 14th inst., at the Crown and Sceptre Tavern.

Colonel KING-HARMAN, addressing a meeting at Oxford, said the Coercion Act, if properly carried out, would quiet Ireland in a month, but he believed that it would only be held up as a scarecrow for the time and then mocked at and derided, as the last had been. The Arrears Bill would cost four millions, of which three and a half will have to come from the British taxpayer.

The following is the chief clause of the Bill introduced by the Duke of Argyll in the House of Lords to amend the Act with respect to the taking of Parliamentary oaths:—

Every member of the House of Lords who may intimate in writing to the officer who may be charged by that House with the duty of administering the oath required by law, and every member of the Commons House of Parliament who may intimate in writing to the Speaker that he has a conscientious objection to the form of oath required by law, or that the taking of an oath would have no binding effect on his conscience, may, instead of taking and subscribing the said oath, make and subscribe a solemn affirmation in the form of the said oath, substituting the words "solemnly, sincerely, and truly declare and affirm" for the word "swear," and omitting the words "So help me God;" and the making such affirmation, with such substitution as aforesaid, by such person, shall have the same effect as the making and subscribing by other persons of the oath now required by law.

It is stated that Mr. Labouchere intends to revive the question of Mr. Bradlaugh's claims indirectly, by proposing that the hon. member be appointed to serve on the Select Committee about to be nominated by Sir R. Cross on the Conveyancing and Settled Land Bills. As, according to usage, a member proposing to add names to a Committee must take them in equal proportion from each side of the House, Mr. Labouchere has expressed his willingness to propose that Mr. Bradlaugh and Mr. Newdegate be added to the Committee.

At a meeting of the Edinburgh Working Men's Conservative Association on Wednesday night, a letter was read from Lord Grey, who says that he has for several years ceased to interfere with party politics. He considers the Liberal party to have entirely departed from the Whig principles in which he was brought up, and he is sorry that the policy of the Conservative party is also such that he will not support it.

On Friday Sir S. NORTHGOTE spoke at a Conservative demonstration at Plymouth. He said their object should be to prove, first, that what held the foremost place in their thoughts was the good, not of their own party, but of the country; and, secondly, that the Conservatives were both capable of taking their due share in the conduct of public business and ready to do it. As for Ireland he feared that the English people might be tempted in pure weariness, or disgust at the failures of statesmen, to shrink from the contemplation of that disagreeable part of their Imperial work. "We are told that you must pursue either a policy of coercion or a policy of conciliation, or perhaps a policy of the two put together. I do not at all approve of that kind of phraseology. It reminds me of a saying by a very eminent and experienced statesman some years ago, when he said that the only way to rule Ireland was to take a good thick stick in one hand and a heavy purse in the other. (Laughter.) My belief is that you cannot permanently govern Ireland or any other country either by coercion or by conciliation. You want something different from both. You want steady good government. What you want is, first of all, to establish in the minds of all classes in Ireland—aye, and in England too—a conviction that there is in the governing body of this country a governing spirit, and a spirit which is determined to govern. At present the immediate duty of the Conservative party is undoubtedly to support the Government in doing that which they tell us is necessary for the purpose of restoring order and obtaining a cessation of outrages in Ireland, by a firm administration of the law. Looking at the Bill which they have proposed, and which is now under discussion in the House of Commons, though I do not say there are not some portions of it that may require reconsideration and amendment, yet, upon the whole, it seems to be one that is called for by the necessities of the time. But do not let it be understood that I advocate a blind following of the Government, or the support of all their measures without criticism. That is not true support. There is nothing, you may depend upon it, that is so injurious to a Government as to be flattered and cajoled by their sup-

porters out of doors. I dare say some of you remember a quotation from a poet in the beginning of this century, in a popular ballad in which the Devil goes all over the earth, and he takes note of what he sees, and makes his remarks. Amongst other things there are these lines:—

He saw a certain Minister, a Minister to his mind,
Go up into a certain House, with a majority behind.
And the Devil quoted Genesis like a very learned clerk,
How Noah and his creeping things went up into the ark.

(Laughter.) That is not, and never can be, the condition of an English Minister of the present day; but it warns you what you have to guard against—the subservience of a majority who simply will follow their leader, whether he is right or wrong." (Cheers.) Sir Stafford also referred to the Egyptian question, reminding his hearers that Egypt lay on the road to India, and that if we were to maintain our Eastern Empire it was of the greatest importance that that road should be kept clear for us.

Mr. CECIL RAIKES, speaking at the dinner of the Conservative Working Men's Association at Margate, said that inasmuch as the interests of the country hung in such a trembling balance, every Conservative should do his utmost to preserve the Constitution. The country was facing an anti-social conspiracy, not expressly avowed by the present Government, but which influenced the last election; and they had to confront the hysterical egotism of the vainest old man who ever held the reins of State. Unhappily he was so convinced of his own infallibility, that it only required half a dozen commonplace flatterers to persuade him that wrong was right, or black was white. Europe had taken England at her word when the new Government announced its intention of thwarting its predecessor's policy, and that was the cause of some of our present trouble. Lord Beaconsfield was the friend of Turkey for England's sake, and not for Turkey's sake. That was the point that Mr. Gladstone missed, and since then England had been made as odious as possible to Turkey. With regard to Egypt, England should go as far as possible with France, but without being fettered with anything prejudicing the security of the Suez Canal. As to Ireland, the question was too serious to be dealt with on any party basis, and the heaviest responsibility that could hang upon any man lay upon him who had done so much to pervert the judgment of the Irish people, and in that he was supported by his servile majority.

Sir HARDINGE GIFFARD presided at the dinner of the Local Conservative Registration Association at Horley, and referring to topics of the day, said:—The blunders of Her Majesty's Government were an almost inexhaustible field for argument. A Government that could not preserve life and property did not deserve to be a Government, and should abdicate. (Cheers.) The unspeakable Turk had been much abused, but it was the unspeakable Turk who was now called in to preserve the peace of Europe. (Cheers and laughter.) Lord Beaconsfield, who had been so much maligned, had been enabled, with truth and firmness, to speak in language which allowed of no mistake, and to say, in the case of certain contingencies, such and such shall be the attitude of England; but at present which of England's allies or enemies was able to count with certainty upon our action? A friendly nation is insulted, and an apology of so humiliating a character subsequently offered that he believed no English Minister had ever before been guilty of the like. He had seen some time ago an indignant denial of the statement that there were divisions in the Government, but both the late Chief Secretary and the late Lord Lieutenant had given their exposition of the state of affairs in Ireland. (Cheers.) What was to be said for a Government which telegraphed over the head of its Viceroy, ordering the release of suspects? The Solicitor-General was just bringing in a Bill against corrupt practices at elections, but the fact of a man selling his vote for five shillings faded into insignificance beside the gaol-compact between the Government and Mr. Parnell. In conclusion, Sir Hardinge said he that evening availed himself of the privilege of free speech, but how long they would retain it if they allowed a Liberal Government to remain in power was not for him to say.

The inaugural banquet of the Witney and Bampton Conservative Association was held on Tuesday evening at Bampton, under the presidency of Mr. Hall, late M.P. for Oxford, and among those present were the Earl of Jersey, Mr. Staveley Hill, M.P., and Colonel Harcourt, M.P. In proposing the toast of "The House of Lords," Colonel Harcourt remarked that the present Government had the worst cause to defend of any bundle of politicians ever calling itself a Government. What they had done was only surpassed in its mischievous effects by what they had not done. They had not pacified Ireland; they had not secured our position in India; they had not given that self-respect at home and that honour abroad which was prized by Englishmen above every other possession; but, on the other hand, a feeling of insecurity as to what might be done next by their erratic rulers pervaded all classes. This was evident from what was passing around them, and they might depend upon it the day was not far distant when the verdict of 1880 would be reversed. (Cheers.) The Earl of JERSEY, replying to the toast, said he felt that the vigorous days of the present session of Parliament were rapidly passing away, and he was afraid the verdict of the country would be the same, when Parliament separated, that once again they had wasted the time of Parliament. It seemed at the present day to be rather like a grinding machine into which no corn or material had been put. It met day after day, and long weary talk went on, and yet nothing resulted. If they found that as regarded England they had almost a blank page of legislation, what had they to say with regard to the interests of England abroad? The Egyptian question was now occupying attention. This crisis was not a thing of yesterday. What had happened now was foreseen many months ago, and it had been intensified ever since the Government, having tied itself to the coat-tails of Gambetta, were unable to act for themselves. He maintained that the Government had not the courage which had been displayed by English statesmen in former years. They hesitated so long that the favourable moment passed away, and they found this Government, headed by Mr. Gladstone, whose denunciation of the Turk they all recollected, obliged to go to Constantinople and implore the Sultan to come to the aid of England and France.

Just imagine what effect that must have on the influence of England in the East. There was not a Mohammedan in the world who did not know that the power of England was no longer predominant in the East, and, in order to carry out her wrong policy, was obliged to submit to a Mohammedan Power—that Sultan whom they abused in times gone by.

A largely-attended meeting was held on Wednesday evening, in connection with the East Sussex Conservative Registration Association, with a view to the formation of a Conservative Working Men's Society for the Cuckfield and Lindfield polling district. The chair was taken by Lieutenant-Colonel Dudley Sampson. The Rev. W. E. A. YOUNG said he had much pleasure in supporting the resolution for the formation of the society. As one who for many years had felt a deep interest in the Conservative cause, and had taken part in the working of similar associations, he had seen the good done by their presence and the evil caused by their absence. It was the want of these associations and the absence of organisation on the part of the Conservatives that had been the cause of the success of that destructive wave of Liberalism that had spread over the country—happily not over East Sussex—in 1880. (Hear, hear.) It was now the duty of the country, if it could not remedy, at all events, to prevent the further spread of the evils which had in consequence ensued. (Hear, hear.) During the last two years his time and thoughts had been occupied to a great extent with other affairs, and he had not taken so active a part as previously in political matters; but at a crisis like the present, private feelings must give way to public duty, and, therefore, he could not refuse the invitation which they had sent him to come to their meeting and speak a few words to them on public affairs. (Hear, hear.) There came a time in the life of individuals, as there came a crisis in the history of nations, when it became the duty of all who loved their country, who loved the Constitution under which it was their privilege to live, who loved honour and justice, to come out and take part in the struggle of right against wrong, to assist in stemming the tide of anarchy at home, and in repairing the tarnished honour of their country abroad. (Cheers.) There was now such a crisis. There was an important district, and it was their duty, by public meetings and addresses, by arguments and private influence, to keep their neighbours well informed on political matters, to induce them to range themselves on the Constitutional side, and to bear their part in checking the evils which had been caused by the blind confidence reposed in Mr. Gladstone two years ago. (Cheers.) They knew how in private life it sometimes happened that their confidence was misplaced. They might have had a friend whose truth they never doubted, whose honesty of purpose they never mistrusted, and for whose sincerity they would have answered as for their own, and against whose fidelity to themselves they refused to listen to the warnings of friends and even to the evidence of their own senses. They in fact trusted "not wisely but too well." At last the time came when the falsehood and deceit which had been practised upon them could no longer be concealed, when they awoke from their pleasant dream and found they had been wilfully, cruelly, and heartlessly deceived, and that one whom they had trusted with all their soul was utterly unworthy of their esteem and regard, and had only been making use of them for his own purposes and to conceal some underhand and disgraceful proceedings in another quarter. Very bitter was the awakening. At first they felt as though all their interest in life and their faith in human nature was gone, and they may have said in their haste "All men are liars." Soon, however, they took a juster view of matters; they did not impute to all the faults of one, nor did they sit down in despair and wring their hands. But they resolved to forget the past, to root out all old feelings and old associations, even though they felt for the time as if they would tear up their very heartstrings in so doing, and to have no further communication with the one who had deceived them, and to transfer their confidence to a worthier object, and thus they went their way wiser if not happier men. Precisely similar was the case between the country and Mr. Gladstone. (Hear, hear.) It had given its confidence to him in no stinted measure, and it had been cajoled by him, deceived by his specious professions, used by him for his own purposes, but it had now thrown off the glamour with which it had been bewitched, had awoke to a sense of the real state of affairs, and had resolved to transfer its confidence to the Conservative party. He had no hesitation in saying that the country was never in a worse or more perilous condition than at present. At home there was distress; in Ireland disunion; abroad dishonour. (Hear, hear.) Trade was depressed; the great agricultural interest was sorely suffering, and could get no relief from Mr. Gladstone. He had indeed repealed the malt tax, but he had done it in such a manner that the value of home-grown barley was depreciated, and foreign substances were used in place of British malt, while, at the same time, an increased tax had been placed upon beer. (Hear, hear.) Again, they all in the rural districts felt the heavy burden of maintaining the high roads. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Gladstone, instead of relieving them of the burden, offered to take a small portion of it off, and at the same time to place an enhanced tax on the vehicles in which they rode; while as to the other burdens of agriculture he refused to touch them with one of his fingers, but endeavoured to distract their attention by trailing across their path the very stale red herring of the Farmers' Alliance—a political organisation got up by some Radical implement-makers and manure-vendors, assisted by Mr. O'Donnell, the Irish Land Leaguer. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) He was very much mistaken in the farmers of East Sussex if they were taken in by such transparent tricks as those. (Cheers.) With that let them contrast the conduct of the late Government. Sir S. Northcote, when Chancellor of the Exchequer, had inquired what grievances the ratepayers had particularly complained of. He was told that, for one thing, they complained of the charge of the county police, for which they received only one-fourth of the cost as contribution from the Government. He gave them the half instead of the quarter. Again, as to pauper lunatics, the whole charge of whom was paid by the ratepayers, whereas the whole control was taken from them. Sir Stafford allowed four shillings per head. (Hear, hear.) The horse tax also was removed, in order to promote the breeding of horses. (Hear, hear.)

And the whole cost of prisons, which had formerly fallen upon the counties, was undertaken by the Government of Lord Beaconsfield. (Hear, hear.) In all a charge of more than £2,000,000 a year was taken off local ratepayers. (Cheers.) On the other hand he asked the plain question, "What had been done by the Liberal Government?" He answered—simply nothing. (Cheers.) Nothing had been done to relieve local ratepayers, or the general taxpayers of the country. On the contrary, the public expenditure had been enormously increased, and was now, in a time of profound peace, higher than it had ever been before. (Hear, hear.) During two-thirds of the present Session what had been the achievements of Mr. Gladstone's Government? Many days had been wasted in the desperate effort to seat an infidel in the Parliament of Christian England. (Shame.) Many weeks had been spent in the attempt to suppress freedom of speech in Parliament by the endeavour to introduce the abominable and un-English closure, and in censuring the House of Lords for that which a fortnight later the House of Commons consented to do itself—viz., to inquire into and amend the Irish Land Act. And that led him to speak of unhappy Ireland. (Hear, hear.) Ireland, which Lord Beaconsfield, by Mr. Gladstone's own acknowledgment, had left peaceful and contented, was now stained with blood, polluted with outrages which were a disgrace to civilisation, and in the midst of an agitation which aimed at the dismemberment of the Empire. (Hear, hear.) And why was this? Because the Irish had learnt only too well the lesson taught them by Mr. Gladstone, that it was by outrages and deeds of violence, like the Clerkenwell explosion and the Manchester murder, that their demands would be brought within the range of practical politics. (Cheers.) Mr. Gladstone spoke with holy horror of the blood-guiltiness which would have been upon his soul if he had allowed the Englishmen who were slaughtered by the Boers to be avenged. Was there no blood-guiltiness upon his soul for those innocent men and helpless women who had been murdered in Ireland through his policy? (Loud cheers.) He, who had stooped to the eternal infamy of the Kilmainham treaty by which he agreed to grant the demands of the Land Leaguers in return for their vote in Parliament and in the constituencies on behalf of the Liberal party. (Continued cheering.) One word more and he had done with the subject. Were they, as British taxpayers, willing to submit to additional taxation, as Mr. Gladstone now proposed, in order to relieve those Irishmen, who, instead of discharging their just debts, transferred their money to the coffers of the Land League? This was no time for hesitation, indecision, and vacillation. Let them not vainly endeavour to be all things to all men, and, like Mahomet's coffin, hang in suspense between earth and heaven, saying that they were *Liberal Conservatives* and *saw some good in both parties*, but manfully let them take their stand and bear their part in the struggle on behalf of the Conservative cause, the cause of freedom of speech, the cause of justice, the cause of honour, the cause of England. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. MICHAEL DAVITT addressing a meeting at the League Hall, Liverpool, on the Irish question, claimed for Irishmen the right of self-government, and said self-government in the English dependencies had not been inconsistent with the maintenance of the integrity of the British Empire. Referring to the Land question, he said that landlordism in Ireland was discredited and had broken down. The Arrears Bill, good in its way, was an acknowledgment of the failure of the Land Act, and in no part of Ireland was its failure more noted than in Ulster. The question of compensation was practically the only one left for discussion in connection with the fate of Irish landlordism. Taking the farmer's and the landlord's interest to be equal, the latter's share of the market price of the land of Ireland now would be twenty years' purchase of half the present annual rental, or £140,000,000; and this sum he proposed to raise by either public loan or the issue of Government Bonds bearing 3 per cent. interest, principal and interest to be charged to Ireland's contribution to the Imperial revenue. In fifty years the principal would be paid off, and by this plan of settlement Ireland itself would get rid of landlordism without touching the pockets of the English taxpayer. A compensation would be given to the landlords which, in strict justice, they were not entitled to. All incentive to social discontent would be removed, agrarian outrage would of necessity disappear from the absence of landlord tyranny and conflicting agrarian interests, while the whole country would not fail to commence a new life of peace, contentment, and prosperity. It might be objected that the English Government should become the owner or steward of the soil of Ireland. But a calm consideration of the question would dissipate the idea that the nationalisation of the land of Ireland was any more a recognition of England's right to rule them than was involved in the payment of taxes, or in calling upon its Government to advance the necessary funds for the carrying out of a scheme of peasant proprietary; whilst he claimed for such a settlement more solid social advantages, both for agricultural and non-agricultural classes, than could be obtained under an improvement of the present system or a peasant proprietary. The Dublin Castle rule had been as monstrous a failure as Irish landlordism, and the only effectual remedy in his opinion was self-government for Ireland, and the nationalisation of the land under the administration of an Irish Parliament.

OXFORD CANNING AND CHATHAM CLUBS.

On Tuesday evening the Oxford Canning and Chatham (University Conservative) Clubs held their annual dinner at the Townhall. The occasion was one of special interest, owing to the fact that the Canning Club this year attains its majority, having been founded in 1861. Covers were laid for about 200 gentlemen, and amongst the distinguished guests present were: Earl Cairns, Earl Lytton, Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., the Earl of Longford, Sir Massey Lopes, M.P., Mr. Selater-Booth, M.P., Mr. Stanley Leighton, M.P., Mr. Somers-Cocks, Colonel King-Harman, and Lord Robert Cecil. The proceedings were, as usual, strictly private, and reporters were rigidly excluded. It is needless to say that the utmost enthusiasm prevailed throughout the evening. Amongst the ladies who were present to hear the

speeches were the Countess Lytton, the Hon. Mrs. E. Talbot, and Miss Chamberlain (sister of the President of the Board of Trade). The chair was taken by the Hon. Edward Stanhope, M.P., one of the founders of the Chatham Club; and there was an unprecedentedly large attendance of old Canning men, including the Rev. E. R. Bernard, one of the original members, and an ex-Secretary, who must doubtless have been gratified to witness the prosperity of the Society which he had helped to found, and which for many years he served with the greatest zeal and ability. Amongst other ex-Secretaries of the Canning we noticed Mr. Reginald Mowbray (1870-71), Mr. C. Algernon Whitmore (1873), Rev. E. Huth Walters (1874), and Rev. G. B. Tatum (1876); also many old members, including Dr. Holding, Mr. Bailward, Mr. T. M. Macdonald, Rev. A. G. Rawstone, Mr. A. A. Baumann, Mr. G. L. Solater-Booth, Mr. A. H. Hardinge, Mr. Harold Boulton, Mr. Athelstan Riley, Mr. E. A. Arnold, Mr. W. J. Birkbeck, Mr. E. B. Iwan-Müller, and Mr. J. R. Maguire.

After Grace had been pronounced by the Chaplain of the Chatham (the Rev. L. J. T. Darwall), and the usual loyal toasts had been proposed by the CHAIRMAN and enthusiastically received, Mr. G. J. TALBOT (secretary-elect of the Canning) proposed "The Church," to which the CHAIRMAN of the CANNING (the Rev. E. Huth Walters) responded. He insisted that the one remedy for the malign influence of the cosmopolitan, Socialist, and Atheist revolution was a loyal support of the Church. "The Army and Navy" was proposed by Mr. ROBINSON, who condemned Liberal imbecility and parsimony. The Earl of LONGFORD replied for the Army in a witty speech, in which he alluded to the fears once entertained as to the establishment of a military depot near Oxford. Sir M. LOPES, responding for the Navy, urged the necessity of strengthening that branch of the Service. The Hon. G. N. CURZON, in one of the most eloquent speeches to which we have ever listened, proposed the toast of the evening, which was that of "The Opposition," coupled with the name of Lord Cairns. He said, amidst cheers and laughter, that when, two years ago, the bright star of Conservatism had set, there straightway appeared in the political firmament a brilliant but exceedingly erratic comet, remarkable for the character of its tail, and foretold to be a portent of terrible evil—a prediction amply verified by subsequent events. He evoked renewed applause by declaring that the tail had begun to show signs of disintegration—a process which would probably be followed by the disappearance of the head. He concluded by proposing the health of Lord Cairns, to whose achievements, as well as to those of Lord Lytton and other distinguished guests, he alluded in graceful terms.

Earl CAIRNS, whose health was drunk with musical honours (the whole audience rising to their feet and chanting, to the accompaniment of M. Slapoffski's excellent band, the time-honoured ditty, "For he's a jolly good fellow"), was, on rising, greeted with loud and prolonged applause. The noble Earl, who spoke for nearly an hour and a quarter, delivered what we need not say was a most powerful and telling address in defence of Her Majesty's Opposition and in criticism of the Government policy of the last two years. It would be impossible to convey an adequate idea of the masterly way in which the noble speaker pieced together the overwhelming evidence of Liberal incapacity and misgovernment. The history of Mr. Gladstone's dealings with Ireland; the dismal failure of the Land Act, some of the most important clauses of which—those referring to Emigration and Peasant Proprietary—had remained absolutely a dead letter; the futile attempt to stop the House of Lords from even inquiring into its working—to be followed presently by a Government proposal for actually modifying the Act without any inquiry at all; the unfulfilled Liberal promises of legislation and pledges of retrenchment; the practical abandonment of the closure scheme; the infamous "Treaty of Kilmainham," and the degrading policy followed in Egypt, where we, the greatest maritime nation of the world, had been reduced to begging the Sultan to order the Khedive to tell Arabi Bey not to sink our ships by firing on them from the forts—all these topics were touched upon with a master hand, and treated with a calm and acute logic which carried conviction with it. The noble and learned Lord concluded by wishing prosperity to the Clubs, from whom a future supply of Conservative statesmen would, he hoped, be forthcoming.

Mr. BAUMANN, who is to be the Conservative candidate at the next election for Southwark, proposed "The Houses of Parliament," and dwelt upon the title which the House of Lords had earned to the gratitude of the people. He affirmed that the Peers were popular amongst the real working men of the country.

In responding for the House of Lords, Earl LYTTON, who arose amid loud cheers, again and again renewed, made a most eloquent and scholarly speech, abounding with classical allusions, which were highly appreciated by an academic audience. The greatest applause was elicited by the parallel cleverly hinted at by Lord Lytton, as existing between the misfortunes from which the country is now suffering under a Radical Government, and the evils which, in the Sixth Book of Aristotle's "Politics," are said to result from that ultra-democratic form of so-called government, which is almost anarchic. The Right Hon. W. H. SMITH, at a late hour, returned thanks for the House of Commons in a speech full of kindly feeling towards the young Conservatives of Oxford. The Right Hon. G. SELATER-BOOTH gave "The Canning and Chatham Clubs," to which the Secretaries (the Hon. G. N. CURZON and Mr. Geoffrey Drage) responded. Mr. GEOFFREY DRAGE spoke of the loss which Conservatism in Oxford would suffer by the departure of Mr. Curzon from the University, and expressed the warmest hopes, in which we cordially join, for his future prosperity. We may mention here that Mr. Curzon's tenure of the post of secretary to the Canning has lasted for two years, and that under his admirable management the club has attained to a prosperity never before known. Meanwhile, the Chatham Club is also flourishing; and, recently, a third Tory Club, the "Stratford," the particular shade of whose Conservatism is implied by its title, has been founded, and is already prosperous. We are amused to hear that the only "Liberal" Club in the University which shelters its Radicalism under the respectable name of "Palmerston," has this year been obliged to abandon the idea of holding

a dinner. It is even whispered that it received a rude and insolent rebuff from a certain Cabinet Minister, who, as principal wire-puller of the Radical-Revolutionary party, had been politely invited to partake of the Palmerston's hospitality. Perhaps it might have been foreseen that an attempt to mingle the spirit of "Brummagem" with that of Oxford must be doomed to failure.

The banquet was brought to a conclusion by Viscount CRANBORNE proposing the health of "The Chairman."

The Hon. E. STANHOPE, in his reply, spoke of the services rendered to the good cause by one who once bore the title "Viscount Cranborne," namely the present Marquis of Salisbury.

EXPRESS FROM THEEBAW'S PALACE.

At a time when trustworthy accounts of what is going on at Mandalay are very rare, the following extracts from a letter coming from Theebaw's own palace may (says the *St. James's Gazette*) be interesting:—

The Yawngung Prince is dead. It was reported that he had endeavoured to make Theebaw mad by introducing drugs into his liquor, and to seize the Throne for himself. When his house and the houses of those who were supposed to be his fellow-conspirators were searched, some alchemist's materials and regal paraphernalia were discovered there. A large quantity of arms also, said to have been supplied to him by Captain —, one of the commanders of the English Flotilla steamers, were discovered. The Kampat-min-gyee and many other officials were believed to be implicated in the plot, and are now in prison. When the Yawngung Prince was arrested, he first swallowed opium and then stuck a pair of scissors into his throat; and so he died. Good people rejoice much at his death. The commander of the Royal cavalry has been thrown into gaol on suspicion of having sent a jewelled sword to the Yawngung Prince in Calcutta. Nearly all the old Ministers have lost their places on account of the Yawngung's conspiracy. The Kin Woon-min-gyee is now in favour again, and it is said that a treaty will probably be granted to the "Kala." The King will give in as regards the shoe question so far that he will consent to have a separate building erected in a place apart from the State reception-rooms, where English officials will be permitted to keep their shoes on. The Yawngung Prince's mother is still alive, but with chains on and in a miserable condition. It is wonderful that she has lived so long. The Tagung Princess has also been lately put in irons; but as the Queen likes her, she will probably be released before long.

The King and Queen are going to send their photographs to the Queen of England.

Mrs. George has been tried for high treason, because, when the Queen sent her to Calcutta, she took a letter from a maid of honour (sister to the general who has been sent against the Shan States) to the Yawngung Prince. Mrs. George when tried admitted that this was true. Mrs. George received twenty stripes, and has been banished, being sent in irons to the Penang Forest.

The Kala Woon's wife has also been tried, because she wanted to poison the Queen by witchcraft. She was beaten by the eunuchs, and her daughters were dishonoured. She, with all her family, has now been banished and sent with Mrs. George. The whole of the Kala Woon's property has also been confiscated. All this has been done by the Queen's orders alone; she did not take the advice of any of the Ministers on the subject. Mrs. George was informed against by other Armenian women who wanted to get into favour. Theebaw's former younger wife is tortured daily before Theebaw himself, because she is said to have helped to make him mad. Many people are being killed on account of these conspiracies.

The Yawngung Prince was one of the butchers employed by Theebaw, at his accession, to murder his (Theebaw's) brothers and sisters, to the number of about two hundred. He was afterwards one of Theebaw's chief favourites, and received the title of one of the unfortunate Princes whom he killed. He has now met with his deserts. The "Kampatmin-gyee" has for the last two years held the position of Prime Minister. The Kin Woon-min-gyee is the astute old Burman who came to England some years ago as ambassador from the King of Burma. "Kala" is a somewhat offensive term used by Burmese to denote all Western foreigners. The Yawngung Prince is one of the refugee Princes—the King's eldest son, now residing under British protection in Calcutta. Mrs. George is an Anglo-Armenian. Her husband acted as a legal agent in the British Court of Justice which formerly existed at Mandalay. Kala Woon is the Superintendent of Foreigners. This office is generally held by some one of Armenian origin.

ROYAL VISIT TO ETON.

The 4th of June falling on Sunday this year, the birthday of King George III. was kept on Monday, the occasion being marked by two events of unusual interest—the first, a visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to this ancient foundation, and the second the unveiling of a memorial screen erected in the chapel to commemorate old Etonians who were among the officers killed in the Zulu, Afghan, and Boer campaigns. In preparation for the Royal visitors, the little town was in gala trim, the High-street being hung with crossing festoons of evergreens and many-coloured flags from end to end. The company invited to the speeches assembled in the Upper School to await the arrival of the Prince and Princess of Wales. Their Royal Highnesses, attended by Lady Suffield and Colonel Clarke, and accompanied by the Earl and Countess of Cork, the Earl and Countess Cadogan, Lord and Lady Carlington, the Earl of Fife, and the Earl of Clonmell, drove from Slough to the College, which they reached about noon. The Provost of Eton, Dr. Goodford, and the Head Master, Dr. Hornby, were at the entrance to receive them, and within the quadrangle was a guard of honour furnished by the 2nd Bucks (Eton College) Rifle Volunteers, under Captain Goodford, while the boys of the school beyond were demonstratively loyal, but most orderly representatives of the public. The Prince and Princess of Wales, instead of passing along the carpeted corridor, went out into the open, and walked along the line of young volunteers, who, in their light grey uniforms with Eton-blue facings, formed a corps of which the College may well be proud. Their Royal Highnesses seemed much pleased with the heartiness of the reception they met with from the boys. The Princess wore a close-fitting costume of deep blue satin, on the surface of which in certain lights appeared spots of ruby red, her bonnet of the same material being ornamented with a cluster of red

currants. The visitors in the Upper School formed a large and distinguished assemblage, among those who had accepted invitations being the Duke of Buckingham, the Duke and Duchess of St. Albans, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Earl Delawarr, the Earl of Morley, Earl and Countess Lathom, the Earl and Countess of Dalhousie, the Earl of Camperdown, Earl Sondes, Viscount and Viscountess Middleton, Lord and Lady Chelmsford, Lord Harris, Lord Leonfield, Lord Ormathwaite, Lord Hinchinbrooke, the Bishop of Bath and Wells, the Dean of Christ Church, the Dean of Westminster, the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, Sir R. Lloyd-Lindsay, V.C., M.P., General Sir A. Peyton, Major-General Higginson, Colonel Sir J. M'Garel-Hogg, M.P., Sir R. Harvey, Sir M. Shaw Stewart, Mr. Justice Chitty, the Right Hon. Spencer Walpole, Mr. Arthur Walter, Colonel F. Burnaby, Dr. W. Spottiswoode, Mr. Fremantle, Canon Birch, Colonel Keith-Fraser, the Hon. D. Montague, Colonel Davies, Captain Pixley, Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft, Mr. Richards, and Mr. Wilder.

After the speeches their Royal Highnesses, followed by the visitors, were conducted to the ante-chapel, where the Prince of Wales formally signified his assent to the withdrawal of the covering of the memorial screen. Passing under the central arch of the screen, their Royal Highnesses went into the chapel, the precentor, Mr. Barnby, playing Mendelssohn's solemn funeral march (No. 27 of the *Lieder Ohne Worte*), while the visitors were entering and finding places. The service of dedication was simple. The Lord's Prayer and an appropriate dedicatory prayer having been read by Archdeacon Balston, formerly head master of the school, four verses of one of the *Hymns Ancient and Modern* (No. 437), were sung, and the Benediction was pronounced. The Royal visitors then returned to the ante-chapel and examined the screen. It is of stone and executed from designs by the late Mr. Street, in the style of the interior of the chapel—a building begun towards the end of the fifteenth century. A central arch springs from two turrets, each of which is pierced with smaller arches. Within the recesses of the turrets are brass plates, recording the names of those commemorated and their armorial bearings, illuminated and inlaid with silver. In the north turret are inscribed the names of those who fell in the Zulu war of 1879—Charles John Atkinson, lieutenant, 1st Battalion, 24th Foot, killed at Isandula, aged 23; the Hon. R. G. C. Campbell, captain Coldstream Guards, killed on the Zibane Mountain, aged 30; Arthur Tindal Bright, of the 90th, killed at Kambula, aged 22; Lieutenant-Colonel Northey, 60th Rifles, killed at Gingilovo, aged 43; A. C. Baskerville Mynors, 2-60th Rifles, died at Fort Pearson, aged 22; the Hon. E. V. Wyatt Edgell, 17th Lancers, killed at Ulundi, aged 33; G. A. Pardoe, 13th Foot, who died of wounds received in the same battle, aged 23; and three who died during the campaign, H. L. Farmer, 60th Rifles, H. J. Hardy, of the Rifle Brigade, and the Hon. S. F. H. Lane-Fox, of the Natal Native Contingent, each aged 28. In the south turret are the names of four who fell in Afghanistan in 1879—Lieutenant St. John William Forbes, of the 92nd, killed at Cabul, aged 23; Cecil Henry Gaisford, 72nd Foot, who also fell at Cabul, aged 23; Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. Cleland, 9th Lancers, who died of wounds received in action, aged 39; and Hector MacLaine, of the Royal Horse Artillery, who was murdered by Afghans while a prisoner at Candahar, aged 23. Below is a brass bearing the names of three who fell in the Boer war in 1881—Robert Hammond Elwes, of the Grenadier Guards, whose death was later in the day touchingly alluded to by the Prince of Wales; John Raymond Garrett, 60th Rifles, killed in action at Ingogo, aged 22; and E. O. H. Wilkinson, Adjutant 3rd Battalion 60th Rifles, aged 28, who was drowned in the Ingogo river while returning by night from succouring the wounded. On the east side of the screen are two brass tablets bearing the following inscriptions:—

Populi Sapientia est Maxime proprium Quo in loco juvenis Informatur Grata eorum virtutum Memoria prae se Qui pro patria Vitam Profunderunt.	In Honorem Dei Et in Memoriam Etonensium Qui vel in Africa Meridionali Vel apud Indos Septentrionales Pro patria fortiter militantes Vitam suam quam brevi aere servavit Hoc Monumentum Extrudendum et ornandum curaverunt Etonenses A.S. MDCCCLXXXII.
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The western side is decorated with shields emblazoned with the arms of the College, of the first Provost (Henry Sever, 1440), of the present Provost of King's College, Cambridge, and of the first and of the present Provost of the sister college; and smaller shields bearing the arms of the officers to whose memory the screen stands, the carvings having been executed by Mr. T. Earp, of Lambeth, the heraldic decorations by Mr. J. Bell, of Bloomsbury. The large organ, which is now in course of reconstruction, will be placed over the screen, a winding stair in the north turret giving access to the organ-loft, and the southern concealing the pipes by which air will be driven from a hydraulic engine outside the ante-chapel to blow the organ. The cost of the memorial—£2,400—has already been defrayed.

At a luncheon served in hall, the Provost presiding, the toast "In piam Memoriam" was drunk in silence; the toast of "The Queen" was received with hearty cheers.

The Provost, in proposing the health of "The Prince and Princess of Wales and the other Members of the Royal Family," gratefully acknowledged the kindness of their Royal Highnesses in coming to the College on that occasion, and, after referring to the special object of their visit, spoke of the qualities of those to be commemorated, which were worthy of affectionate recollection and admiration.

The PRINCE OF WALES said: Mr. Provost, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I feel very sensible of the kind way in which this toast has been proposed and received here. The kind and flattering terms in which the Provost has alluded to me have gratified me very much, and I can assure him that it was with the greatest pleasure we accepted his kind invitation to unveil the beautiful screen in the College Chapel to-day. As for myself, having passed all the earlier days of my childhood at Windsor and in the vicinity of Eton, I may say that I look upon myself, if Etonians will allow it, as almost half an Etonian, (Cheers.) I had two tutors from your College, one of whom I am delighted to see here now, and this may be another reason for the interest I take in all which concerns this ancient foundation. The ceremony which we were asked to perform to-day affords a clear proof to us, as it must to every one,

of the strong feeling which exists and binds together, not only Etonians of the present, but Etonians of the past, and that those who have studied here and gone forth into different avocations should be remembered in their lifetime by those who are now here must be a matter of gratification to them. But that they should be specially remembered when they are gone, and commemorated in an interesting monument like that which we have unveiled to-day, must be a clear proof to the relatives of those who have passed away that Etonians do not forget the dead. As further evidence of this I may remind you that there are two windows which have been placed in the chapel to the memory of those Etonians who fell in the Crimean war. (Hear, hear.) The screen we have unveiled to-day is inscribed with the names of those officers brought up in this ancient College who fell in South Africa and Afghanistan; and I feel sure that those, whatever their walk in life, who have been brought up in this College will never forget that they are Etonians to the end of their lives. (Cheers.) The toast I have now to propose, and which I know you will receive with the greatest enthusiasm, is "Floreat Etona." (Cheers.) There is a sad and, at the same time, striking circumstance in connection with that toast. During the late campaign in South Africa a young Etonian, an officer in the Guards, who was a personal friend of mine and a near neighbour of ours in the county of Norfolk, when in the attack on Laing's Nek he and his comrade rode to the front, the first words on his lips were "Floreat Etona!" and they were his last. I have now, ladies and gentlemen, to ask you to drink to the toast, "Floreat Etona," with which I should naturally couple the name of the Provost, but I have been desired, and it affords me great gratification, to couple with that toast the name of the Head Master, Dr. Hornby.

When the cheering had ceased, Dr. HORNBY, after acknowledging the kindness of his Royal Highness, gave a very satisfactory account of the state and tone of the school. The liberty the boys were allowed with such happy results was sometimes regarded with a degree of anxiety by parents, and in one case an anxious mother had remarked, "I see that the boys at Eton are always happy, and I am told they are always sorry when the time comes for them to leave. That proves it's a very bad school." (Laughter.) He hoped his Royal Highness would think that excellent person was greatly mistaken in her theory of education. It was the system pursued there which, acting upon generous natures, had given us those noble soldiers in whose memory the screen unveiled by his Royal Highness had been erected. He hoped the school would continue to be not only a school of learning, but also a school of character, for so long as it was that they would never fail to supply the country in its need with a due succession of brave soldiers, loyal subjects, and useful men. (Cheers.)

Crickets was played in the fields, the band of the 2nd Life Guards performing a selection of music. The Prince and Princess of Wales remained until after four at the College.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Earl of Cork, Lady Suffield, Earl Clonmell, the Hon. O. Montagu, and Colonel Clarke, in the afternoon drove to Trinity Church, Windsor, for the purpose of opening a new chancel screen which has just been placed in that church, in commemoration of the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to that church last year, and to unveil a new window which has been placed in the south side of the chancel in commemoration of Her Majesty's escape from assassination on the 2nd of March last. The Prince and Princess of Wales were received at the west door by the Rev. Arthur Robins, the rector, the Rev. R. P. Bent, senior curate, and the churchwardens, and were conducted up the nave to the chancel, which was adorned with some handsome flowers. The Prince opened the rail, and, having entered within the rails with the Princess, her Royal Highness unveiled the new window. Mr. Robins explained to the Prince and Princess the recent addition to the church, a description of which appeared in the *John Bull* recently; and as their Royal Highnesses turned to retire, Miss Gladys Robins, the young daughter of the rector, presented a beautiful bouquet to the Princess.

THE EAST LONDON CHURCH FUND.

The annual meeting of the subscribers to the East London Church Fund was held at the Mansion House on Monday afternoon, the Lord Mayor in the chair.

The report, which was read by the secretary, the Rev. W. F. NASH, stated that, though the exact results of the census of 1881 had not yet been published, it was believed that the population of the district in question amounted to nearly 800,000 souls, for whom before the establishment of the fund, two years ago, there were only 185 clergymen, an average of 4,300 for each, the ratio varying from one clergyman for 3,500 souls in the deanery of Hackney to one for 4,500 in that of Stepney. The fund maintained two missionary chaplains available for work in any part of the district to which the Bishop might appoint them, seven clergymen who had charge of Mission stations in parishes where the incumbent was disabled, and eighteen assistant curates. It also paid part of the stipends of twenty-four other curates, making thus a total of fifty-one, or including the Eton Mission at Hackney Wick, fifty-three additional clergy, and reducing the proportion of souls to each clergyman at work in the district from 4,300 to 3,600. This had been accomplished by the cost of about £8,000; and it was believed by doubling that outlay the number of souls to each clergyman might be brought down to 3,000. The fund also enabled five lay readers to be employed, of whom four were candidates for holy orders. Nineteen Mission women were also engaged; and two Deaconesses' Homes had been opened, where ladies were trained and employed in parochial work—one at Hackney for thirteen inmates, and one at Stepney for seven. In all, the expenditure of the fund was about £8,000 a year. The report mentioned, with peculiar gratification, that Christ Church, Eton, and Marlborough had not only supported the fund, but had sent their own men to take part in the work. Although not quite so much had been received from Church Officers as had been hoped, a sum of £700 was contributed by St. Peter's, Eaton-square; and £1,000 by Mr. Richard Foster. If an income of

fourteen or fifteen thousand a year could be raised, there was every reason to hope that an impression would soon be made upon the arrears of past work. (Cheers.)

The LORD MAYOR and Alderman FOWLER, M.P., having briefly addressed the meeting, signifying their complete acquiescence in the policy of expending the fund upon living agents,

The Bishop of LONDON, who appeared to be addressing his remarks in a very low tone of voice for the special edification of the Lord Mayor, spoke of the overwhelming tide of population which seemed to have set in upon the metropolis. Formerly the diocese of London included Middlesex, Essex, and parts of Hertfordshire, of Surrey, and Kent. At present it was confined to the single county of Middlesex, which, although the smallest but one in the kingdom, would in a year or two have three million inhabitants, or half the population of the England of Queen Elizabeth—that England which curbed the power of Spain, dispersed the Armada, and held the balance of power in Europe. In these days more was very properly expected of Bishops than used to be the case, but he did not believe that any Bishop could properly superintend a diocese like that. Other dioceses had been relieved by subdivision. Thus we had seen the creation of the new Sees of St. Alban's, Truro, Liverpool, and Newcastle. But that method was not applicable to London, for the result would be to produce two dioceses that would stand in too strongly marked contrast—one containing the residence of the Sovereign, the seat of the Legislature, the Courts of Justice, the wealth and fashion of the metropolis; while the other would comprise its business, its work, and its poverty, and in a short time it would be found that a severance in mutual sympathy and willingness to assist had taken place between the two. In fact, we already heard complaints from South London that more difficulty was experienced than formerly in obtaining support for the ministry and the charities of the Church across the Thames. Under these circumstances he had had recourse to the Act of Henry VIII., by which, although several new Sees had been founded, it was provided that any Bishop might have the assistance of a Suffragan. The Queen was graciously pleased to assent to his proposal and selected from the two names which he submitted to her that of Dr. Walsham How. (Cheers.) He was thankful to believe that the success of the step had been beyond the utmost that could have been expected from it. He could only say that he had not himself had a single half-hour of additional leisure, and therefore all that the Bishop of Bedford had done had been clear gain. (Cheers.) Although from motives of convenience a sort of division of the work had been made between them, the diocese remained one. On the last five Sundays when he (Bishop Jackson) had preached away from his own church, two had been spent in East London, and the oftener the Bishop of Bedford came West the better the West would be pleased. (Cheers.) The Bishop of London's Fund, the Diocesan Home Mission, the Diocesan Board of Education, and all the other diocesan institutions remained as much for the benefit of East London as for the West-end. Of course there was a peculiarity about East London; not that there was more poverty there than elsewhere—in fact, he thought the people in the East were rather better housed than those in the poor districts in the West, and they had the great advantage of a continuous water supply. But in East London the working classes were massed together, so that there was a sort of dead level which was very depressing, and which led to many evils. Unfortunately, Bishop Blomfield's scheme of Church extension came too late, and the delay had enabled habits to be formed which were not easy to eradicate. He did not mean to say that the work of church-building was finished in the Bishop of Bedford's district, for the population was still increasing with great rapidity in Poplar and Hackney; but the great want of East London was more men, and especially more clergymen, and to supply that want was the one object of the fund. In pleading for that fund, he desired it to be understood that he was pleading for his own diocese, and for thousands and tens of thousands for whom, as Bishop of London, he was responsible before the Church and before God. (Cheers.)

The Rev. Dr. BUTLER, head master of Harrow, who was most warmly received, and certainly made the speech of the meeting, expressed his delight at the part which the great public schools of Eton and Marlborough were taking in the work, and intimated that Harrow was about to follow their example. (Cheers.) As he was going down to Eton that morning he was conversing with a clergyman from the north of England who had been preaching in a great political town a few weeks ago, and who told him that when he went there he saw the streets placarded with advertisements of a lecture from a well-known lecturer on—he hardly liked to repeat the words—on "The Wickedness of God." Of course, if they went to people in whose mind there was the most distant echo of such a thought as that, it would be useless to open their Bibles and teach them from its pages without some previous preparation. Still less could they expect that the Prayer-Book, with all its beauty, its wisdom, and its majesty could be adapted to minds so ill-informed. Take, for instance, one of the most representative portions of that book, the Litany, which was the outcome of centuries of gradually ripening devotion. Mr. Ruskin, referring to a Church yet more ancient than our own, spoke of her prayers as having "distilled from the lips of fathers to the lips of children like sweet waterfalls sounding through the silence of ages." But it was obvious that persons who had no such sacred inheritance would require a treatment similar, indeed, in spirit, but very different in tone. (Cheers.) If there were any member of the Charity Organisation present he begged his pardon, but he confessed that his heart was set upon the Organisation of Beggary. (Laughter.) If it were any sin to beg for a public object, he was the most offending soul alive. (Cheers.) His advice was, not only to organise their beggary but to specialise their victims—send them, not printed circulars, or wretched bits of lithograph, but autograph letters. (Cheers.)

The Bishop of BEDFORD, who, on rising, was most enthusiastically cheered, spoke with his usual deep earnestness and rivetted the attention of all present, said:—The difficulty of speaking about the work of the Church in East London is not the lack, but the superabundance, of material. It is hard to know where to begin, and perhaps harder still to know

where to leave off. Our fund has set before itself in its one great object the multiplication of living agents, and in this work it has already done much. But you will agree with me that to set down any number of clergy in East London is an achievement, the value of which depends entirely upon the sort of men we have been able to set down. I don't want to boast, and it would be silly to imagine we had secured only paragons of perfection, but I am deeply thankful to believe we have been able to attract to East London not a few really devout, earnest, self-denying, and able men, and such men will never labour in vain. I know with what thankful hearts some of my dear fellow-labourers, who have been almost overwhelmed with the vastness of the task in which they have been engaged, have welcomed the help we have been able to give them. I am not sure that the parish priest, who is growing just a little weary, is not helped and brightened more by the fresh, unjaded enthusiasm of the young deacon, giving himself to God, as I know many did only yesterday, in all the hopefulness of his first zeal and courage, than he would be by the advent of a man of more tried and mature experience. In connection with this part of our work I must mention how thankful we have been for the generous way in which Christ Church, Oxford, and Eton, and Marlborough (and we hope to include Harrow before long), have taken up new districts, and so strengthened our hands. I earnestly hope this work may be of no less happy results to the boys of the several schools themselves than to the districts they help to support. There is one branch of work which, lying in a measure outside the ordinary parochial system, is of unusual difficulty, but which seems to me of very great moment. I mean the pure missionary or evangelistic work needful for the reclamation of the large masses who are living in indifference to all religious influences. Perhaps our Church has been more studiously engaged in cultivating and beautifying the garden-plots, than in reclaiming the waste ground. We must not leave this work to the Salvation Army. Nor must we be ashamed to be taught by their somewhat unbridled enthusiasm to question ourselves as to our own shortcomings. Is it possible we have been too cold, or too straightlaced, or lacking in the intensity of our desire to seek and to save the lost? I have had some very interesting conferences with some of our excellent lay readers and clergy on this subject, and I trust we may shortly organise some earnest, practical work in this direction. I have found the men of East London, whenever I have opportunities of addressing them, friendly and ready to welcome any words spoken to them kindly and sympathisingly. Even in their clubs they have given me a very hearty welcome, and I believe, if we could get more often face to face with them, we should know each other better and like each other better. Special services for men have been exceedingly well attended. I should like to have said something of our Deaconesses and their admirable work, and also of the penitentiary work, which alas! grows upon our hands, and is so pressingly needful. But I must be brief. Let me press this on my hearers—the need of our most energetic efforts is not that East London is worse than West London, but that we have in East London such a vast aggregate of one class, and that the class unable to provide for their own spiritual needs, even if they were willing to do so. Of course, we have all heard it said—Why not use the superabundant wealth of the City churches and City charities to provide for the wants of those poorer parishes now inhabited by those who once lived in the City? Well and good. We hope some day this may in some measure be done. But it can only be by a slow and very gradual process at best. And, meanwhile, what is to become of our people? There is a famine of bread. Are you to say, we hope in ten or twenty years to make an arrangement for a regular supply of bread, so we will do nothing now? But the people are starving. Oh no! we can't wait. What we ask is for far larger means of feeding the hungry now; and when the funds of the City churches and City charities are judiciously redistributed, then, if all our wants are supplied, we will ask you for no more. Are there none who, dedicating to God (as surely Christian people should) a tenth of their income, might help our work more largely? We are living on capital, working on in hope that the work will not be allowed to languish. We pray you, for love of the dear old Church of England, and for love of the Lord whom she serves, do what you can to help us. (Cheers.)

Mr. HUBBARD, M.P., said it was no disparagement to the Church that the state of things should have arisen which they deplored in East London. It was, no doubt, due to many causes, but the chief of these causes was the congestion of special classes of labourers required for special services. He absolutely approved of the Bishop's Union of Benefices Bill, for while yielding to no man in reverence for the house of God, it seemed to him that reverence for buildings had degenerated into superstition if they allowed it to absorb means that might otherwise have conferred untold blessings upon thousands and tens of thousands of people beyond the boundaries of the City. (Cheers.) Earnestly insisting on the principle of tithe-paying, the right hon. gentleman said that if they could but secure a tenth of the tenth of the profits of London, the Bishop of Bedford Fund would go on swimmingly. (Cheers.)

Mr. G. H. THOMAS, a working man, and a voluntary Church-worker, said a clergyman must have the ingenuity of Robinson Crusoe himself to carry on the hundred kinds of work which were necessary for an East London parish, in the church, and, perhaps, a couple of rooms, which was, ordinarily speaking, all that he had at his disposal. After a reference to the late Mr. Lowder's Mission at St. Peter's, London Docks, which called forth a cordial cheer, he said that in the parish with which he was now connected (Holy Trinity, Dalston)—a new parish assisted by the fund—548 children and many adults had been baptised; 200 persons had been confirmed; there were 600 children in the Sunday-school, and the communicants' roll contained 350 names. (Cheers.) Mr. Thomas insisted that the secret of success was sympathy. Mr. HONGSON, another working man, spoke of the great advantage of beginning Missions amongst working men by a temperance movement; and instanced the case of St. Matthew's, City-road, where the formation of a branch of the Church of England Temperance Society had for the first time brought the vicar into real contact with his working-men parishioners.

Mr. RITCHIE, M.P., having also spoken, the Rev. R. C. BILLING (Christ Church, Spitalfields) moved a vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor. This was seconded by Mr. E. N. BUXTON, chairman of the London School Board, and briefly acknowledged, after which the Bishop of London pronounced the Benediction.

LAST NIGHT'S PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords, in reply to Lord ORANMORE and BROWNE, Earl GRANVILLE said the Government were in communication with the Executive in Ireland, but he was not yet in possession of details of the murders and outrages in Ireland published in the papers.

In reply to the Marquis of SALISBURY, Earl GRANVILLE was understood to say that the British Fleet at Alexandria had not been reinforced.

In the Commons the Regent's Canal and Docks Companies Bill was read a third time. Several questions were put and answered, but they were not of public importance, excepting, perhaps, one about Cetewayo, which drew from Mr. E. ASHLEY the reply that neither Her Majesty's Government nor the authorities at the Cape had imposed any new restrictions upon the correspondence of Cetewayo, or his liberty of action, except in one respect. About the middle of last month the Secretary of State sent instructions to Sir H. Robinson to take care that no messages were sent into Zululand by Cetewayo except by permission of Sir H. Bulwer, Governor of Natal and Special Commissioner on Zulu affairs. The papers were in preparation, and would be laid on the table as soon as possible.

Then Ireland occupied the remainder of the sitting.

IRISH M.P.'S.

On Tuesday there was a scene in the House of Commons. In a debate on the Prevention of Crime (Ireland) Bill, Mr. FORSTER was addressing the House, when—

Mr. O'KELLY, passionately interrupting, said the right hon. member, having risen to make a personal explanation, was repeating now for the twentieth time in his infernal speech—(Order.)

Sir H. SELWYN-IBBETSON—I move that the words of the hon. member be taken down. The hon. member used the words in my hearing—the right hon. member's "infernal speech." I move that these words be taken down. (Cheers.)

The CHAIRMAN—Is it the desire of the Committee that these words be taken down?

Mr. PARNELL—It is a well-known precedent in this House that words can only be taken down if they have been heard by the clerk at the table and immediately upon utterance. ("Oh.") These words were not heard—

The CHAIRMAN—Order, order. They were heard by the Chairman quite distinctly. (Cheers.)

Mr. PARNELL—I confess that although I sat close behind the hon. member I did not hear—

Sir R. CROSS—I rise to order. (Loud cries of "Speak up" by Mr. Healy, and cries of "Order.") I believe there can be no debate on this motion, and that the Chairman having declared that these words were heard by him, the words must be taken down.

Mr. PARNELL—In the last Parliament I remember particularly that there was a debate not only lasting for a few minutes but for a whole evening, in which the right hon. gentleman the present Home Secretary took a most distinguished part. The late Chancellor of the Exchequer, the right hon. member for North Devon, moved that some words which were uttered by an hon. member on this side of the House—I think my hon. friend the member for Dungarvan—should be taken down, and a debate thereupon arose and continued the whole evening. The present Home Secretary entered strongly into the debate, and opposed the taking down of the words, and in the result the motion was withdrawn. I submit that the situation now is precisely similar. Words were uttered as regards the nature of which there may perhaps be some difference of opinion. I confess that although I sat very near my hon. friend the member for Roscommon—

The CHAIRMAN (interposing)—The hon. member cannot debate whether the words shall be taken down or not. The rule is that if a motion is made that words be taken down, and it appears to Mr. Speaker or the Chairman of Committee that it is the general sense of the Committee that the words should be taken down, he shall then direct the words to be taken down and shall then put the question that the words be reported to the House. The question I now put is that the words taken down, namely, "the right hon. member, in his infernal speech," be reported to the House. As many as are of that opinion say "Aye." (Cries of "Aye.")

Mr. T. P. O'CONNOR—I rise to order, Mr. Playfair. I beg to ask you respectfully as a matter of order whether it is the rule of the House that this motion shall be put to the House and decided by the Committee without debate. Are there no precedents for lengthened debate on this very question?

Mr. COWEN—Might I suggest, with the view of contributing to the general harmony of the evening—(a laugh)—that the difficulty might be got over by the hon. member simply withdrawing the words?

Mr. PARNELL—I certainly did not catch the exact nature of the adjective used by my hon. friend. An impression seemed to prevail opposite that the objectionable adjective was actually used; and since I spoke last I have consulted with my hon. friend the hon. member for Roscommon, who says he did use the objectionable word; and I am sure if the Committee will permit the motion to be dispensed with—at least I hope—that he will be very glad to withdraw the word, and to express regret for its use. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. GLADSTONE—I should be glad of course if this matter could be settled without going to a division, but I do not think, in the interests of the order of this House, that a simple withdrawal of words of this kind would be sufficient. The withdrawal of the word ought to be accompanied by an expression of regret for its use.

The CHAIRMAN: I was about to explain to the hon. member myself that a mere withdrawal is not sufficient in such a case, but that he must express regret for having used the word.

Mr. O'KELLY: I confess I did use the adjective, and I must say that it escaped me in the heat of debate, and practically without my intending to use that particular adjective. I withdraw it and express my regret. (Cheers.)

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JOHN BULL.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

HISTORY OF THE WEEK.

A lurid light has again been thrown on the condition of Ireland by two more agrarian murders. The victims this time are Mr. BOURKE, a landowner, who has long been threatened with death, and a soldier of the Dragoons, who was acting as his escort. There are no traces of the assassins, and no hope can be reasonably indulged in that they will be discovered and brought to justice. In the meantime, the Government is gradually releasing "unconditionally" the men who were arrested on reasonable suspicion that they were engaged in inciting to crime and intimidation. What those who are most competent to offer an opinion think of the course that the Ministry has pursued in this respect can be learnt from the remarks made by Lord COWPER, the late Viceroy of Ireland. Lord COWPER is as strong in his condemnation of the compact with Mr. PARNELL as Mr. FORSTER was. Lord COWPER speaks emphatically as to the

unanimity of condemnation with which the news of the Ministerial surrender was received by the loyal and respectable classes of the Irish people. It is tolerably clear that anarchy will not be stamped out by attempts at conciliation. It remains to be seen how the Government will use the powers of repression that the new Coercion Bill will confer upon them. For force is the only remedy for Irish anarchy.

The English Government preserves a careful reticence on its policy in Egypt, and, as its policy has resulted in a series of rebuffs and repulses, the anxiety to reveal as little as possible with regard to what is passing in the East is perfectly intelligible. The Turkish Government has not acquiesced in the proposal that a Conference should be held for the discussion of Egyptian affairs, and consequently the idea of holding a Conference appears to be for the time quietly abandoned. The Sublime Porte has sent, however, DERVISH PASHA as a Commissioner to Cairo, and maintains that the present difficulties can be easily arranged by the exercise of its sovereign authority. The English and French Governments may, perhaps, have well-grounded doubts as to whether the settlement that may be arrived at under the influence of Turkey will be precisely adapted to serve English and French interests. That M. DE FREYCINET and Mr. GLADSTONE should be driven to avail themselves of the SULTAN's help is the most severe condemnation of the policy that they have thus far pursued. At present ARABI BEY remains the master of the situation. It is not probable, however, that he will do anything but conform to the rôle which DERVISH PASHA may trace for him. The Turkish Government has so far availed itself with great dexterity of the opportunities that have presented themselves for resuming its former authority in Egypt. It remains to be seen what fresh developments its policy will take.

GARIBALDI is dead. Of those whose names are most intimately associated with the achievement of Italian unity, VICTOR EMMANUEL and CAVOUR, MAZZINI and GARIBALDI, it is GARIBALDI, who did the least, whose reputation as a maker of Italy stands highest in popular esteem. The reason, of course, is obvious—the career of GARIBALDI was one that struck the popular imagination. The story of the descent of the Thousand of Marsala upon the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, and the triumphant progress that made GARIBALDI Dictator of Naples, formed romance of the kind that all the world could appreciate. A simple-minded and foolish enthusiast, he had the happy audacity which on one supreme occasion enabled him to achieve lasting fame by being equal to the chances that fortune offered. During his subsequent career he has done many a foolish thing and never said a wise one. His enterprises that ended at Aspromonte and at Mentana, and the part he took in the Austrian War, and in the German War, added nothing, to say the least, to his fame; whilst the speeches and letters that were forthcoming on most occasions of European interest were such as his friends will willingly let die. It is impossible not to admire the man, for his honest enthusiasm and his simple-minded faith, however harshly it is necessary to criticise the views to which he gave expression, and the opinions that he supported. The complete absence of hypocrisy from his character, the freedom from self-seeking vanities and ambitions, are qualities that honourably distinguish GARIBALDI from other political enthusiasts who have been made the heroes of democratic admiration.

Mr. MICHAEL DAVITT has been making a speech in which he states in detail his scheme for the regeneration of Ireland, which consists in what he chooses to term the "nationalisation of the land." It is exceedingly significant that Mr. DAVITT's speech is not only reported at full length in respectable London papers, but that it is considered necessary to submit his scheme, which is simply a fantastic project of wild socialism, to serious discussion. Nothing proves more clearly the rapid demoralisation of those who assume to represent public opinion, under the profligate influence that the present Ministry has created, than the fact that Mr. DAVITT's communistic ravings should attract any attention. But it appears to be thought that there is no very wide difference, as far as principle goes, between Mr. DAVITT's projects and Mr. GLADSTONE's Land Bills, and no great security that Mr. DAVITT's proposals may not form the basis of some fresh Liberal "remedial" legislation. Mr. DAVITT proposes to buy up the landlords' interest in the Irish land at ten years' purchase, and he estimates that the result of thus freeing the land

will be to double its annual value. Starting with these airy assumptions, he points out that a tax of 10 per cent. on the land would suffice to discharge all the expenses of civil administration, and leave a balance to pay for the cost of the expropriation of the landlords. It is scarcely necessary to do more than to state Mr. DAVITT's views in their naked simplicity in order to give an adequate idea of the intellectual calibre of this representative leader of the Irish revolution. The strange thing is that it should be considered requisite to formally discuss similar follies. The necessity arises from the fact that follies, scarcely less outrageous, have been embodied by Mr. GLADSTONE in his Irish legislation.

"Here a kick, there a kick, and everywhere 'a kick,' the familiar line in which the fate of the first Ministry of Humiliations that Mr. GLADSTONE gave England was popularly recorded, may well recur to men at the present time. The position in Egypt is not one which a proud people can regard with equanimity. The fact that the United States should seize the opportunity to put forward unwarrantable pretensions for supremacy in Central America in relation to the proposed Pacific Canal is not surprising. But it is a curious indication of the European estimation in which Mr. GLADSTONE and his Government are held that an agitation has been started in Spain to demand from Great Britain the cession of Gibraltar. A resolution is, it seems, to be brought forward in the Cortes on the subject, and there seems to be a popular impression that, with a little persistent clamour, Spain may obtain possession of our great Mediterranean fortress. It is quite certain that, if the Spanish Government advances any formal claim, not a few English Radicals will be found to support it; and Mr. GLADSTONE, with his "open mind," will recognise all that may be said in favour of a surrender.

POLITICAL PROSPECTS.

It is probable that a Government has never held office in England which during the short space of two years has contrived to accumulate so many and such bitter hostilities as at present confront the Administration of Mr. GLADSTONE. But then no government has ever during a similarly short interval had the misfortune to commit so many blunders. From the time Mr. GLADSTONE acceded to power not a month has passed without its record of discredit and dishonour. Failure after failure has signalised the policy of the Government both abroad and at home. Almost from the first it has managed to earn not only the hatred but the contempt of public opinion. At the present time, as Lord CARNARVON has pointed out, it holds office in defiance of the national sentiment. Wherever men meet together a verdict of absolute condemnation is passed upon Mr. GLADSTONE and his Cabinet with a unanimity that is curiously striking. No one imagines that the Radical Government possesses the confidence of the country. It would be strange indeed if an Administration that can show for the result of its rule retreat in Afghanistan, surrender in the Transvaal, anarchy in Ireland, and disaster in Egypt, should still possess public support. It would be nothing less than a marvel if the English people failed to hate and despise rulers who in their foreign policy appear to have been chiefly influenced by a contemptuous disregard for the Imperial interests and in their domestic policy have acted in cynical defiance of ordinary morality.

At the present time the question of supreme importance for the English people to decide is how much longer this despicable and ridiculous Administration is to be permitted to control the affairs of the Empire. It is apparent what ruin and disaster the Ministry have contrived to bring about during the past two years. Has not the time come when an end should be placed to their opportunities for doing mischief? Is there any hope that in the future they will do better than in the past? Is it not sufficiently clear that they will but proceed from blunder to blunder and from crime to crime till even the most sanguine may despair of retrieving the evils that have been brought on the country? Is there any reason for anticipating a wiser or stronger administration of Ireland, or for imagining that a more sagacious and less cowardly policy will be followed in foreign affairs? *Qualis ab incepto*—is the end of the Administration likely to be different from its beginning? Can men of ordinary political foresight believe that there is any fair prospect that our present rulers will succeed in extri-

cating the country from the difficulties and dangers in which their folly and feebleness have involved it?

To most political observers it will seem that the time has come when a vigorous endeavour should be made to eject the present Government from office. From the first Ministers have been found wanting in ordinary capacity for the conduct of affairs. Deserted by their friends, despised by their allies, and hated with scornful hatred by all men who expect common sense and common honesty, if nothing more, from the rulers set over them, it would certainly seem that the time is ripe for their ignominious expulsion from power. Happily it rests with the Conservative leaders to decide when the opportunity shall be given to the country to pronounce its judgment on the Ministry. It is for the English people to impress upon the Conservative leaders the importance of allowing no further period of grace to the Administration that the public conscience has already condemned. When the Arrears Bill, with its impudent proposals for paying blackmail and giving bribes to the dishonest and disloyal classes of the Irish people, comes before the House of Lords, it is to be hoped that its summary rejection will render inevitable a dissolution and an appeal to the country.

There is little doubt as to what the result of a General Election in the coming autumn would be. The evidences of the unpopularity of the Government are convincingly strong. It must be remembered, however, that Mr. GLADSTONE has purchased the Irish vote, and that the result of the Treaty of Kilmainham concluded with Mr. PARNELL will be that Irish support will be given to the Radical candidates in all the English constituencies. But the knowledge of this fact will, it may be hoped, suffice to estrange from the Liberal party the support of all those moderate politicians who place the welfare of the country before the interests of faction. The Conservative leaders will naturally be reluctant to assume office at a crisis when on all sides England is confronted with the difficulties and the dangers that the present Government has stirred up. But the present is not a time when craven counsels should be allowed to prevail. It must be remembered that, with the lapse of time, these dangers and difficulties are likely to be increased. The plea that the supporters of the present Ministry put forward for its maintenance in office is, that its successors will, in the nature of things, be in a less favourable position for dealing with the present crisis. The assumption is strangely unjustifiable. The present Government, in forfeiting public confidence, has rendered itself incapable of meeting the serious emergencies that press upon the nation. Men who are trusted, feared, and respected, are imperatively demanded at the head of an English Ministry. It is not likely that anarchy will be brought to an end in Ireland by a Ministry that pays blackmail to lawbreakers. It is not likely that murders and outrages will cease so long as murders and outrages are followed by concessions to the demands of the murderous agitation. There will be no peace and tranquillity in Ireland so long as Mr. GLADSTONE is Prime Minister. And it is this certainty which renders it imperative in the interests of the Empire that the English people should use every effort to effect the overthrow of the present Ministry.

IRELAND.

Once again the public conscience is shocked and startled by the news that two more agrarian murders have been perpetrated in Ireland. Mr. WALTER BURKE and a cavalry soldier told off to escort him have been brutally murdered, shot down from behind a wall on a high road, in broad daylight. Mr. BURKE's crime is that he looked for the payment of his rents. He has in consequence for long been a marked man, and has at length been killed in deference to the teachings of the GLADSTONES, the PARNELLS, and the DAVITS, who have demoralised the Irish people. For a very brief space of time there has been a diminution in the number of agrarian outrages which have to be chronicled day by day, and already the supporters of the Government were reviving their anticipations of the cessation of disorder as the consequence of the "firm and wise" Ministerial policy. Once more their foolish illusions have been rudely disturbed by the brutal and cowardly assassination of Mr. BURKE and his escort, and by the news that the Moonlighters have resumed their midnight raids, and amongst other exploits have shot a couple of farmers in the legs. Whatever it may effect, the Ministerial compact with Mr. PARNELL

does not secure the restoration of order in Ireland.

Whilst Ireland thus continues devastated by murder and outrage, the Coercion Bill, which holds out a promise of enabling the Government to take really effective measures for the suppression of anarchy, is being tediously debated in the House of Commons. The leaders of the Land League, assisted by the least respectable of the English Radicals, are engaged in an impudent and shameless attempt to secure impunity for the criminal methods by which the influence of the Land League was established and spread. A vigorous effort was made that treason and treason-felony should be offences which should still be tried by a jury. It is abundantly clear that the result of this would be to give the practical impunity to treasonable practices that they have hitherto enjoyed. In the present state of Ireland no jury would be found to convict, even on the clearest evidence, for a political offence, for the jury would know that their own lives would probably be forfeited.

Mr. PARNELL was anxious too that murderers should still be tried by a jury, and this tender solicitude for the assassins is a curious indication of the real feelings with which he regards the crimes by which the influence of the Land League has been consolidated. A long struggle has taken place on the provisions of the Bill that are aimed at the abolition of Boycotting. The leaders of the Land League naturally resist any measures designed to curb their power and authority. It is difficult to understand how the English House of Commons can tolerate the shameless defence of the system of intimidation which the Land League has elaborated. Mr. DILLON and Mr. PARNELL, however, amongst others, do not hesitate to vindicate the abominable means to which their subordinates have had recourse in order to establish a Reign of Terror. It is natural that there should be an impatient feeling amongst honest men that some limit should be placed to discussions which are devoted to sickening pleadings for impunity to crime, outrage, and intimidation. It must be allowed that thus far the Government has made no concessions to the Terrorists and their allies. It is to be hoped that the resolution not to allow the efficiency of the Bill to be in any way diminished will be steadfastly adhered to. Too much confidence is notoriously not felt on this point. It is well known that a portion of the Cabinet has no sympathy with stringent measures for the repression of crime. It is significant that in the important division that took place on Mr. DAVER's proposal with regard to treason and treason-felony Mr. CHAMBERLAIN and Sir CHARLES DILKE, at the head of the Radical members of the Ministry, abstained from voting. Mr. GIBSON and Mr. PLUNKETT have excellently seconded Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT in his defence of the measure against the attacks that the Irish Revolutionists and the English Radicals have combined to make.

At the present rate of progress several weeks will yet elapse before the Bill passes through Committee, and it is probable that it will be nearly the middle of July when the Arrears Bill will once more come on for consideration. It is to be hoped that the House of Commons will not be led by a natural feeling of weariness to neglect the due discussion of a measure that has certainty thus far not been adequately debated. It is doubtless the case that no array of arguments which may be adduced against the principle of the Bill, and the methods by which it is proposed to carry the principle into effect, will avail anything to reduce the obedient majorities that follow Mr. GLADSTONE. But it is necessary that the country should be made thoroughly aware of all that is involved in a measure which, under the hypocritical pretence of relieving distress, is simply a vast bribe offered to secure the Irish vote for the English Radicals, and is a direct pecuniary recompense given to crime and dishonesty. There seems a general concurrence of opinion that the cost of the Bill will be not less than three or four millions. The calculations of Mr. GLADSTONE, not for the first time, appear to be of an illusory nature. The English taxpayers may well be asked whether they are disposed to throw away three or four millions of their hard earnings as a sop to sedition and in order to secure for the present Government a prolongation of its tenure of office.

As Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE said, there is an obvious danger in the weariness with which English public opinion regards the Irish Question. It is essential that public opinion should be kept constantly on the alert, and not allowed to ignore the supreme importance of the issues at stake. Many, differing from Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, will hold that smart criticism and bitter epigram will not be wholly

out of place when the endeavour is made to lead men to realise the present critical situation. The lessons that are daily taught by murder and outrage require to be enforced on public opinion, and the truth has to be driven home that nothing but ruin and disaster can follow the abandonment of all sound principles of government and all elements of morality which has characterised Mr. GLADSTONE's management of Irish affairs.

Reviews.

A NEW VOLUME OF MR. FRANK BUCKLAND'S MISCELLANIES.*

The *Notes and Jottings from Animal Life* which Mr. Frank Buckland left behind him, selected and arranged from among his numerous contributions to *Land and Water*, have, since his death, been published by his brother-in-law, Mr. Bompas, who in the few words which he has added by way of preface well describes them as likely to "recall to many the vivid and original power of observation and of illustration, and the earnest love of nature with which their author was gifted." These words anticipate and admirably express the verdict which the critic will be disposed to pass upon this interesting volume. It is hardly necessary to recommend it to those already acquainted with the writings of Mr. Buckland—and who is there with any taste for natural history, we may almost say with any taste for amusing reading, who is not so acquainted? We are glad to find that there are yet some more of his fugitive contributions to literature which remain for future publication, and in the mean time must accord a hearty welcome to the contents of the present volume which have had the advantage of the lamented author's own supervision and arrangement. His numerous friends and admirers will be thus specially attracted to this his latest completed work, which, even had it not this melancholy interest attaching to it, contains all the elements of popularity. We know how when any strange animal arrived at the Zoological, any strange fish was cast upon our coast, or any strange bird fell a victim to the gun, recourse was immediately had to Mr. Frank Buckland. He was always equal to the occasion, and possessing to a wonderful degree the faculty of describing well what he had observed carefully, he would forthwith publish—and generally in the pages of that periodical with which he was himself most closely connected—an admirable sketch in words of the latest natural phenomenon. There was always something characteristic of the writer in these little sketches, often hastily thrown off, and the present volume retains the vivid impress of his authorship. His love of animals made him very jealous of their reputation, and he did not approve of the epithet "ferocious" being indiscriminately applied even to tigers. His vindication of them is well worth quoting:—

I protest against the idea that every animal is to be killed by man without check or hindrance. Tigers, though frightfully destructive, are not always the ferocious beasts they are represented to be. A sportsman wanting to kill a tiger intrudes on his retirement in his private jungle, and makes the beast savage. When the beast is wounded it turns on its pursuer, and is forthwith termed "a ferocious brute." A man would become a ferocious brute if he was persecuted by all the world. I like to let all things live, for everything has its use.

I have no practical experience of tigers except in the state of captivity. I observe that caged tigers are not always in a state of ferocity. They will bask in the sun, and seem as happy as a cat before a fire, and I have no doubt that if we could see the tiger at home in his own jungle, we should find that he enjoyed life as much as any pussy-cat can.

I protest against the wanton destruction of wild animals by sportsmen. It is almost impossible to take up any book on foreign sporting without reading of scenes something as follows: An animal, we will say a bear, is seen quietly enjoying himself or having his dinner. The sportsman immediately contemplates the destruction of the bear. He fires a bullet into him, and breaks the bear's leg, giving the poor animal intense agony. The bear then charges the man who has injured him, and if he survives the attack, the sportsman in his book describes the bear as a ferocious brute. I don't think anybody can blame the bear for taking his own part. If the man had left the bear alone, and not begun the row, the bear, on seeing the man, would have most likely sneaked away as quickly as possible.

I believe that if a tiger were not hungry, and not looking out for his food, he would, if he heard the approach of men coming into his home among the underwood, hide or try to sneak away, and if the men passed on nothing would happen. Tigers must, of course, live, and if they are hungry would as soon kill a man, woman, or child, as any other animal. Even in this case I almost doubt if the animal can be called ferocious, as he is only following the instincts of his nature, and we do not apply the term "ferocious" to a cat when she is killing a mouse. If a dog were to come into the room where a cat had kittens, she would fly at the dog; but this cannot be called ferocity; it is only natural instinct to defend her young; but if a cat came into my room where I am now writing, and flew straight at my face, without any provocation on my part, then I should call it a ferocious cat. Tigers have their uses, and I understand that in districts where tigers are killed down, the wild pigs and deer have so increased that they do much damage to the crops of the natives. One thing, I think, is quite certain, that the balance of nature, according to the law of "eat and be eaten," is so admirably adjusted that it is difficult for man to interfere without disarranging the whole order of things.

Nor must we omit to notice what in these days, when the attempt to divorce science from religion is making itself so painfully felt adds an additional attraction to Mr. Buckland's writings for many readers, that his zeal for Nature

never made him forget Nature's God. He delighted to trace out and insist upon that argument from design which is often pooh-poohed in these enlightened days. Indeed it may be thought that in some cases he carried this too far, and drew from insufficient premises the great conclusion so dear to his heart. He was a firm and consistent opponent of the Darwinian theory: indeed he apparently overlooked the consideration that the doctrine of development, however firmly established, does not do away with the necessity of or account for the creative power, but only removes the Divine and so to speak miraculous element in creation one step further back.

Probably the most popular portion of the volume now before us will be the chapters in which Mr. Buckland has revealed to us the internal economy of his home in Albany-street, and described for the amusement of his readers some of the numerous pets who there found friendly shelter or hospital accommodation. His four monkeys—Little Jack, Tiny, Carrotty Jane, and Jenny; the tame rat, and Judy the marmoset; Jemmy the suricate—third of his race and name; Joey, the tame hare; the laughing jackass from Australia—not a donkey but a kingfisher—and Tommy the Otter are welcome additions to that portrait gallery which began with the bear kept by him in his undergraduate days at Christ Church. Then there are numerous records of his experiences away from home, whether collecting salmon eggs for Australia or for New Zealand, conveying otters and seals to the Brighton Aquarium, cruising in the *Jackal* among the outlying Scotch islands to investigate the condition of the herring trade, and visiting John o' Groat's house to obtain evidence from the crab and lobster fishermen. Jamrac's and the Zoological Gardens also furnish interesting papers, Mr. Pongo the Gorilla, Joe the Chimpanzee, the Polar bear, the lions and tigers in their playground, Lecompte and his seals, being among the sketches supplied by the latter, where Mr. Bartlett found a firm friend and a valuable coadjutor in the ex-surgeon of the Life Guards.

Nor were other and less distinguished menageries unvisited by him, and one very amusing paper describes the sale at Manders's, giving the price list of the chief animals sold. Among these was a fine grizzly bear who went for the low price of a pound. We give a somewhat lengthy extract from this paper as it well illustrates the character of the generality of the sketches contained in the pleasant volume before us:—

I bid for the Russian bear. He had the moth in his coat, and had not good teeth. I had intended to make him into a skeleton, but then I should have had to kill him, and I can't bear to pain, much less kill, anything, and if I had not killed the bear he might have killed me, so I let him slide.

Bob, the bear's good-hearted keeper, nearly shed tears over the low price of this big bear. "What, Johnny," he said, "don't you know your own Bob?" The bear made a grateful "Ah! ah!" as much as to say, "Bob, hang it all, I'm worth more than a pound, even for bear's grease." "Bless your heart, Mr. Buckland," said Bob, "Johnny and I have had many a dance together round his cage, and he has nursed me in his lap oftener than my mother; ain't you, Johnny, my lad?" Poor Johnny! I wish somebody would buy this poor old bear. I thought to myself, let us subscribe and present him to good, kind-hearted Bob, who has known him so many years.

The big mandrill, Jerry, was a rare fine monkey; his nose was the colour of the blue washwomen use; he had a most diabolical low forehead, like the demon's in Fussell's pictures, and awful teeth. He would be worse than a tiger to meet in single combat. How they ever got him out of his cage, where he had lived so long, I can't imagine. Bob said he was fourteen years old.

The director of the Bristol Zoological was very sweet on the lioness. His lion at Bristol was a widower, and was looking out for a second wife. A great many lions have been bred at Bristol, and the cubs are always healthy, and their coats, parents and children, "like the satin of a well-groomed racehorse." At Bristol they have hit upon the right mode of feeding lions. Instead of everlasting horseflesh, these Bristol lions often get a treat of a goat just killed. This is their natural food; they eat them up, hair, bones, and all, and thrive.

The auctioneer tried to make the buyers think that if they bought the lioness in cub, they would have the chance of her kittens. "No," said Bob, "them as buys her won't get no kittens; she'll eat the lot; she's the worst mother out." I thought of buying the wolf and jackal, and turning them down in a certain foxhunting county I know, for the hounds to have a bit of a change in their sport. I told Bob about this; he answered, "Run, sir! that wolf will never run; and he will eat his own weight of sheep in a night;" so I did not buy him.

I had not, however, seen the last of Mr. Wolf. When out on a salmon fishery inspection at Taunton, I went with Mr. Bartlett to see a wild beast show then in the town. One of the most attractive of the performances was the "Dwarf and the Wild Beasts." There was a big cage containing three or four large bears and a wolf. The dwarf a very funny little fellow, with a hoop in one hand and a stick in the other, walked boldly into the cage, and placing the hoop before each bear in turn, hit him a smack and made him jump through the hoop. The wolf followed the dwarf wherever he went, showing his white teeth and with a perpetual snarl on his face; Bartlett and myself did not like it: the wolf evidently meant mischief to the little man. When Mr. Dwarf came out of the cage, we asked him how he had got on with the wolf. "Well sir," he said, "I'm a bit afeared on him, he follows me about so close like, and he has nipped me twice." By this time I expect the poor little dwarf has been set upon by the wolf, and finished off by the bears. When we suggested this possibility to the owner of the wild beast show, he simply replied, "Shouldn't wonder at all, sir, if it did happen; but look here, sir, what a fine advertisement it would make!"

Poor Mrs. Manders told me that Topsy, the young black donkey, was the offspring of a mule. I should have liked to cast her head, but Miss Topsy was too free with her pretty heels to make me love her. I expect she is in a costermonger's cart by this time.

The first camel, a magnificent beast, hung fire a long time. The first bid was two shillings, and then I bid three shillings for fun, and the third bid was four and sixpence. I myself then bid a sovereign, and was very near getting him—to my horror, as I thought what ever would Mr. B. say if I brought a gigantic live camel back to Albany-street! He was a splendid animal. He ultimately brought £7. 10s. Bob told me that the beast was dangerous, and would bite tremendously if he had a chance; he had "nipped" several of his keepers in Bob's time.

* *Notes and Jottings from Animal Life*. By the late Frank Buckland, M.A.—London: Smith, Elder, and Co., 1882.

The auctioneer did not warrant the camel's temper, which was naturally bad, as most of those present knew quite well. I do not know who was ultimately the purchaser. It was somebody, however, who did not know how to manage him, for a few days afterwards Mr. Camel turned rusty, and this is the account of his exploits from the *Spanish Journal*:—

"PANIC AT A MENAGERIE AT FRAMLINGHAM.—A collection of wild animals was exhibited here on Thursday evening last. Feeding-time had arrived, and a considerable number of the visitors stayed. Operations had just commenced, when an accident caused the greatest terror and confusion to those outside as well as those inside the menagerie. A camel, a vicious animal, which had been bought at the late sale of animals in London, and had arrived by train, was standing between two caravans, when suddenly the camel seized the man in charge by the wrist, threw him down, and bit him severely. His cries for help and the falling down of a board during the endeavour to extricate him, filled the spectators with terror, as it was thought that one of the lions had escaped from its cage. Women and children screamed, and the confusion was great. Luckily none of them were hurt."

I began to wish then that I had bought this dangerous camel, for I should have much liked to dissect him, and to have made a preparation of his wonderful stomach, in which he is said to be able to carry supplies of water all stowed away in little bags ready for use when water fails during his travels across the desert. The great John Hunter had his doubts about this story, and it would have been a great chance for me to have further investigated this point.

I should have had no difficulty in disposing of his body; his skin would have made a carpet, and my cat's-meat man would have bought the flesh and sold it in penny-worths to the London cats on his beat.

Of a more scientific, but at the same time of a popular scientific character, are the papers on the sea serpent—in the existence of which Mr. Buckland was an evident believer, and on the structure and habits of whales. These huge oceanic mammals were a favourite subject of investigation on his part, and his friend Captain Gray had supplied him with a great deal of curious information about them, including his description of the mode in which the whale packs away the plates of baleen, *vulgo* whalebone, when he closes his mouth. There are also some papers on subjects not connected with natural history, as for example the wax-works in the Abbey—which a late dignitary of the Chapter was wont to wish at Madame Tussaud's—the Ashmolean Museum—Abbotsford, and the descent of the lion from Northumberland House. These must be regarded as padding, though very amusing padding, and the author is more within his province in the curious account which he gives of a remarkable accident to a red deer in Windsor Park. A sketch of this figure as an ornament to the outside of the volume, while the inside contains several illustrations, not the least attractive being the photograph of the lamented author himself as he appeared in his sanctum in Albany-street, with a gigantic salmon as one of his supporters. This admirable and characteristic likeness will add to the value of the book in the eyes of many friends, who regret the loss not only of an accomplished naturalist, but also of a genial companion. His latest completed work—for as we have said we have yet a promise of some other miscellaneous writings to come—will make an admirable gift-book, whether for young or old readers who have a taste for natural history.

SOME REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

Blackwood commences a series of articles this month on the "Lights of Maga"—the writers associated with the periodical from its origin sixty-five years ago. It is no small credit to a monthly magazine to present its readers with an 800th number, bearing the same price, and retaining the same first-class reputation, which it commanded from the day of its birth. This unexampled success is due beyond question to the character stamped upon the serial by its first editor, Professor Wilson, or, as he chose to call himself, Christopher North. He it was that originated, and, in the end, almost monopolised the inimitable "Noctes Ambrosianae," that marvellous medley of wisdom, poetry, humour, and boisterous farce, which, month after month, sent the delighted public into roars of laughter, while nuggets of inestimable value dropped into the open mouths. The "Greek Anthology," in which Alfred Tennyson rejected the commendations of "rusty, musty, crusty Christopher," and another youth who pens these remarks delighted in them, was of itself a very treasure of poetry. Wilson, though affecting the character of a gouty septuagenarian, was, in fact, in the prime of life, of astonishing vigour, and from his leonine mane to the sole of his never-tiring foot, brimming over with health and fun. A scholar and a Tory of the first water he was the very man to launch Mr. Blackwood's venture against the autocracy of the Edinburgh and the despotism of the "Czar" Constable. The three heroes of the "Noctes"—Wilson, Lockhart, and Hogg—were the fathers of the magazine, but they owe little to this month's writer beyond calling up their names. Like Dean Hook, Bishop Wilberforce, and others in every age, their biographers did not know them at their best. A *laudator temporis acti* should be of the time he recalls. Those who have read *Blackwood* for sixty years are best qualified to discourse of its fathers, and they, perhaps, might entertain a less flattering estimate of the children and grandchildren. Still it is a grand thing for the family to have carried on the publication so well, though all the same we could wish them an editor like Christopher North, if his like is to be found. We doubt if the shallow pedantry called "False Coin in Poetry," or "Baron Fisco," would have escaped his censure. The "Southeater Sessions" and the "Misogynist," too, are but padding. The two political articles retain all the old Tory power. The mischief is that, except in the roar of a General Election, our degraded constituencies sink into political alumber. They will doubtless turn

the Liberals out at the next election, but till then nothing moves the dull apathy of the masses. Educated London is half wild with indignation; but England may be utterly ruined before the provincials will awake to the danger. There is another instalment of the "Ladies Lindores," and a philosophical lecture on the "Faiths of the World," in the style of the day, which, for our own part, we deem highly unsatisfactory.

We have no right to expect *Macmillan* at a shilling to be equal to *Blackwood* at half-a-crown. "Fortune's Fool" is by no means a first-class novel. The "Roman Camp of the Saalburg," so full of interest to the antiquary, is fairly well described, though perhaps at too much length for the "monthly" public. Mr. McQueen has a supremely barren subject in "Scotch Funerals." Of Egypt—meaning the current politics and prospects of the Khedivate—we have newer and better information in the daily papers. Miss Probyn's welcome to the Duchess of Albany is as pretty as anything we remember in Laura Matilda. Mr. Arnold doubtless enjoyed his three months' holiday in Norway, but was that a valid reason for putting it in print?

The *Nineteenth Century* abounds in "shadows before." Lord Blandford and Mr. Justin McCarthy write of Home Rule as if the Repeal of the Union is to be the next Message of Peace to Ireland, and the angel were already on tiptoe. Professor Goldwin Smith says there are no real Free Traders in England—nothing but selfish manufacturers looking to their own interest—and that all Radicals are Republicans at heart. Lord Grey's indictment of Mr. Gladstone's policy, or rather administration without a policy, is, perhaps the most convincing piece of reasoning that has yet appeared. Nineteen years ago Ireland was in greater prosperity and tranquillity than at any period since the Union. It was then that Mr. Gladstone began to legislate for her, and he has been continuing on the same line ever since. The result is the "terrible condition" that we now see. Lord Grey honourably credits Lord Beaconsfield with having held the rebellion in check for the four years of his Government. With Mr. Gladstone's accession to office the flames burst out, and have been spreading without restraint. Mr. Gladstone's notion of government may be summed up in the Yankee caution, "Do as you like, or I will make you." It is an alternation of conciliation and coercion; first giving some rioter his neighbour's property, then threatening and locking him up for asking for more, then releasing and giving him more; always laying down a point to stop at, and always going beyond it under pressure—scooping, fuming, yielding, trampled upon, yet ever confident of arresting the movement which he feeds and fosters. Lord Grey proves to a demonstration that no statesman has ever done so much mischief to Ireland. He has been wrong at every stage of the controversy, and mainly from his hostility to the party which he left in quest of popularity. Turning to England, we commend to serious perusal Mr. Flanagan's "Friends of the Farmer." It puts in a clear light the advantages of the existing system over all the Radical nostrums. The landlords make 3 per cent. on their capital, the soil; the farmer gets 10 per cent. on his capital, and the result is an annual bounty of one hundred and forty millions contributed by "feudalism" to the trade in agriculture, which the Manchester Free-Traders seek to abolish. Add to this that in bad seasons the 3 per cent. is drawn upon by the 10 per cent. to make good its losses, and the case of the Farmers' Alliance is clear enough. They would double the value of the great landowners' capital, reduce the price of the produce, and—extinguish the tenant farmer. How strange it is that they do not see that while land must always have an owner, there is not the slightest necessity for a farmer, save for the owner being rich enough to spare himself the trouble of cultivation.

To readers, who like ourselves, have had more than enough of the hopeless controversies of modern science with religion and of Liberal remedies for Irish disaffection, the most interesting paper in the *Contemporary* is Harry Quilter's "Notes on the Royal Academy Exhibition." Next we should place Mr. Freeman's rather whimsical protest against destroying the insularity of our "Alter Orbis," by the Channel Tunnel. Three Sonnets to the same purport, by Alfred Austin, are patriotic as well as poetical. Professor Ball on the boundaries of Astronomy is not quite so certain of some things in science as Mr. Proctor is on Newton and Darwin. Mrs. Peek shows that true or false science is not so formidable to religion as she thinks. Mr. Seton Karr sends us to India for Judicial Rents: perhaps in other respects Ireland would be better for an Indian Administration, than for the Home Rule confidently anticipated by Mr. Finch and Mr. O'Neill Daunt.

Correspondence.

GARIBALDI ON ASSASSINATION.

To the Editor of the JOHN BULL.
Sir,—I have no desire whatever to depreciate the merits of the eminent man whose career has just closed; but that career, be it remembered, is public property, and it is right that the English people, and the world in general, should be in possession of the materials necessary for forming an accurate judgment upon it. The following is an exact translation of Garibaldi's letter to the celebrated Communist, Felix Pyat, on the subject of political assassination, written with immediate reference to the proposed extradition of Hartmann. It is dated "Capri, March 6, 1880":—

My very dear Pyat,—You are the popular hero of the Parisian barricades. Thanks for your affectionate

letter, although I had some reason to complain of your long silence towards myself. Hartmann is a brave young man, to whom all honest people owe esteem and gratitude. Minister Freycoquet and President Grévy will not sully their names as honest Republicans by the extradition of a political proscrip; this would be worthy only of the hyenas of Versailles. Political assassination is the secret of successful revolutionary action. Sovereigns call the friends of the people "murderers." True Republicans such as A. Milano, Pietri Orsini, Pianari, Monti, and Tognetti were in their time called "assassins." To-day they are martyrs and objects of popular veneration. Hoedel, Nobiling, Monesi, Passanante, Solovieff, Otero, and Hartmann are the precursors of the government of the future—the social Republic. The real assassin is the execrable priest, who first murders progress by aid of the stake, and then murders consciences by falsehood. It is the priest who should be banished to Siberia, and not Hartmann and his companions. I grasp your hand affectionately. Salute our brave Valles for me.—Always yours, GIUSEPPE GARIBALDI.

I make no comment on this letter. I call attention to the fact of its having been written, and written by one for whom English Liberals have for years expressed their unbounded admiration.

Your most obedient servant,
June 7. AYZMEZ LOYAUITE.

THE MEMORIAL TO MR. STREET.

To the Editor of the JOHN BULL.
Sir,—May I appeal to those, many as I make no doubt they are, who hold in honour the memory of that great architect and artist, Mr. Street, but who have hitherto delayed to subscribe to his memorial? This memorial was, upon the motion of the Prince of Wales, settled in the form of a monument comprising a portrait statue, to be erected in the great hall of Mr. Street's masterpiece, the Palace of Justice, by the hands of his friend and brother Academician, Mr. Armistead. As yet, however, only £1,600 has been subscribed, a sum insufficient for the worthy completion of the undertaking. It has, therefore, become my duty, as Chairman of the Committee, to solicit fresh subscriptions, and to entreat that they may be paid with as little delay as may be convenient to the Honorary Treasurer, Alfred Waterhouse, Esq., A.R.A., 20, New Cavendish-street, or to the Street Memorial Fund, at the Hanover-square Branch of the London and County Bank.

I am Sir, your obedient servant,
A. J. B. BERESFORD-HOPE.
Arklow House, June 7.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

To the Editor of the JOHN BULL.
Sir,—Will you allow me through the medium of your paper to make an appeal on behalf of our church bells in New Westminster?

We have a peal of eight bells, which were hung in a wooden tower of great strength, though of little beauty. This tower about four years ago was condemned as unsafe, having become infected with dry rot.

Our bells were taken down and housed in a shed, and there remain waiting for better times. We have £400 in hand towards the erection of a stone tower in completion of the design of our stone church, and are making efforts to increase that sum; but we are not a wealthy people and are few in number.

Archdeacon Woods is now at home, pleading the wants of the diocese, but any funds collected by him are for the spiritual wants of the poorer districts.

The town of New Westminster supports its own church, and gets no help from the diocesan fund. This is my excuse for making an appeal extraneous to his—my husband's—work. I do hope some kind friend—or friends—will help us, so that our bells may once more ring out to the glory of God, and that the sense of depression and shame which fills us when we either look upon them or think of them may soon be a thing of the past.

By the kind permission of Mrs. Norris, 3, Great Georges-street, Park-street, Bristol, and of Mrs. Pelly, Elmley, Yoxford, I associate their names as willing to receive donations, with that of

Your obedient servant,
MARCIA WOODS.
4, Blomfield-road, Shepherd's-bush, W.,
June 8.

HOSPITAL SUNDAY.

To the Editor of the JOHN BULL.
Sir,—On Sunday next, June 11, collections will be made in the various churches and chapels throughout this vast metropolis and its suburbs in aid of the hospitals and dispensaries of London.

The Hospital Sunday Fund was established some ten years since in the hope that one simultaneous effort would concentrate the minds of the charitable public on this all-important object, and would produce a larger result in the aggregate than the desultory efforts which individual institutions might make. A great responsibility rests, therefore, alike upon those who originated, and those who now have the conduct and management of this undertaking.

The institutions involved in relieving the sufferings of the necessitous poor number about 145, and the income necessary to support these institutions amounts to £512,610. The population of the metropolis, amongst whom these charities work, may be roughly stated at four millions. It may be fairly estimated that at least half of this population would, if sick or injured, have a claim on these institutions. These figures exhibit, at a glance, the important nature of this appeal, and the greatness of the demand which I now ask the public to meet.

Within the area we are now dealing with there are upwards of 2,000 churches and chapels, and it may be computed that the various congregations would average 300 in each—or say, 600,000 persons in all.

The object I have in view is, first, to urge all members of the Church of England and other religious communities to attend their place of Divine worship on Hospital Sunday; and, next, to impress upon them, not only the dire necessity of these institutions for which the Mansion House Committee can vouch, but also the responsibility which rests on them to meet the occasion which next Sunday alone offers the opportunity to effect; and I would ask that no one should attend a place of Divine worship without adding his or her mite to the subscription-plate, and that those whom God has blessed with wealth will not fail by the generosity of their donations to acknowledge His goodness to them.

There must be, however, a large number who are unavoidably absent from church or chapel, and to them I earnestly appeal to transmit to me their *quota* either by cheque, postal order, or stamps, as it is by an universal response alone that such a sum can be raised as is commensurate with the needs of the sick poor, and worthy of this rich and vast metropolis.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
J. WHITTAKER ELLIS, Lord Mayor.
Mansion House, London, E.C., June 7.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

A prize of £3 3s. in money will be given at the end of each quarter to the solver of the greatest number of our Double Acrostics during the thirteen weeks. Solutions must reach the office not later than the Monday week following the date of publication, and must be signed with a distinct pseudonym, of not inordinate length. Ties will be guessed off the following quarter. Solutions must be addressed ACROSTIC EDITOR, *John Bull*, 6, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street. Alternatives allowed to the number of three: anyone sending more to a single light will not be credited. In the case of a quotation, the word intended by the author must be given, even if others should answer the sense of the light.

TWENTY-FIFTH QUARTERLY LIST.

1. B. Forde, Betty, Beata, Cave Lupem, Kuoole Sleepy, The Owl, Vis, Vieille Misa.
2. Quessie, St. Chad, Sappho.
3. Acme, Dunstan, Ye Lyre.
4. Dinah, Dumfodile, Pegasus, St. Michaels, Wick.
5. Alice, Elsie, Florence, Quis, Seaweed.
6. Lavecrep, Mrs. Mums, Work.
7. Chestnut, Cymro, Clipher, Etak, Gaffer, Libys, Noremae.
8. Alga, Gué de Roi, Hadji, Land o' Nod, Roslyn, Two Countesses, Zulus, Wylmoote, X., Zenobia.
9. Iris, Lance, Mac, Perserev, Roma, Sparks, Tutamen, Zaaga.
10. Arab, Bruce, Conjecture, Cousins, Culverin, Hero, Jib, Jumbo, Ketha, M.A.E.B., Mere Hazard, Spero.
11. Hampton Courtier.
12. Katydid, Lathyra.
13. Peewit.

It will be seen that the 25th Quarterly Prize has been gained by "Peewit," who is requested to give name and address.

ANSWER TO DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 1.

(TWENTY-SIXTH QUARTER.)

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| 1. S as | H |
| 2. C ockadoodledo | O |
| 3. E ih | U |
| 4. N othingnes | S |
| 5. E m | E |

NOTES.—Light 2: Cocks are said to crow at midnight on Christmas Eve. Light 4: Danton said "Demain ma demeure sera le néant." Light 5: Old English word for uncle.

A correct solution has been received from Jib.—1 correct, 31 incorrect, total 32.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 3.

(TWENTY-SIXTH QUARTER.)

PROEM.

A bloodless fight upon the chequered plain,
Where knights for many years have fought in vain;
Each day the battle waxed hot as ever
To overthrow the King in keen endeavour.

1.

A head or top, receptacle of maize,
My master's form I mount in public gaze,
Growing on trees in "England's garden" fair,
A foreign coin, sea fowl, and spider rare.

2.

All Spanish travellers, making use of eyes,
This lordly tuft will quickly recognise.

3.

By Swedish scolds or minstrels handed down,
Mother of poetry, of far-famed renown.

4.

Should *clôture* pass with aid of Liberal host,
'Twill truly be no enviable post.

5.

A famous league, poor Protestants defending,
'Gainst Charles V., for liberty contending.

BRUSSELLS SPROUT.

LITERARY AND OTHER NOTES.

The Rev. J. E. Rudd, of Covenham St. Mary, writes:—

S'il pleut le jour de la Trinité,
Il pleut tous les dimanches de l'année.

Wenn's helligen Dreifaltigkeitssontag regnet, so regnet's sechs oder zwölf Sonntag im Sommer.

Quand il pleut à la Trinité,
Il faut deux liens sur trois pour le blé.

Pluie de la Trinité,
Fait déprimer les blés,
Jusqu' au grenier.

Copious showers fell between 1 p.m. and 6 p.m.; a thunderstorm at 3 p.m.; wind S.W. The aspect not at all favourable; the prospect not promising.

At the monthly meeting of the Musical Association, held on Monday last, Mr. C. E. Stephens in the chair, a paper was read by H. Hille, Mus.Doc., entitled "From Rhythmic Pulsation to Classical Outline." After this, a "music electograph," invented by J. Fohr, Stuttgart, was exhibited and described by Mr. T. L. Southgate. The apparatus writes down on a band of paper unwound from a cylinder by clockwork any music played extemporaneously on a piano-forte to which it may be attached. This result is attained by the current staining the paper, chemically prepared for this purpose, a blue colour on the parts of the music staff corresponding to the position of the notes struck. The duration of the sounds is indicated by the length of the stains, and the positions of the bar lines are shown by depressing a pedal.

At a recent meeting of the Anthropological Institute, held by invitation of Major-General Pitt-

Rivers, at his house, 4, Grosvenor-gardens, a paper was read by Sir Bartle Frere "On Systems of Land Tenure among Aboriginal Tribes in South Africa." After directing attention to some sources whence information on the subject might be obtained before, owing to their disappearance, it should be too late, Sir Bartle Frere glanced at the customs of various races of South Africa, and described more particularly those of the Zulu Caffres. From these it would be seen that Caffre custom regarding the tenure of land formed no exception to Savigny's definition, as quoted by Sir Henry Maine, that "property is founded on adverse possession ripened by prescription." But the force—whether of personal strength, of will, of sagacity, or of great possessions—which would secure to a Zulu his possession of a kraal or a kingdom, must be personal force. It could not be transmitted by inheritance without being constantly sapped by the influence of two institutions universal among Zululand—viz., polygamy and slavery—which were always at work as dissolvents of any force which might otherwise accumulate and become the heritage of future generations. Polygamy and slavery were found continually at work dissolving the cohesion of old political institutions in the ancient civilised races of Asia and Africa. In an uncivilised society like that of Zululand they prevented such cohesion ever taking place, they helped to keep the Caffre tribes in perpetual unrest and barbarism, by destroying the germs of civilisation and preventing its growth. Christianity had a special bearing on the subject, because it was mainly through its agency, indirect as well as direct, that we might look for such changes in the customs of the races of South Africa as might civilise and settle them, and put an end to the ceaseless wanderings which have tended so powerfully to keep them in a state of ever-recurring barbarism. Fixed individual tenure of lands, more or less approaching our own freehold tenure, was an innovation on Caffre habits which found as much favour with the industrious Zulu as with our own countrymen; and it had grown or was growing up wherever the teaching of the Christian missionary, or association with Europeans, had opened the eyes of the aboriginal South African to the inconveniences of his own tribal communism. Comparing with the customs connected with land in South Africa those which, under certain religious influences, had among the Hindoo Aryans been made to subserve the purposes of a civilisation almost as perfect and more enduring than most of the civilisations of our own continent, he remarked that these inquiries were not without interest at a time when many old institutions and all received theories, political or economical, were in the crucible. Inquiries into the history and effects of the land tenures we found in Africa or India might throw much light on the practical results and tendencies of communism and of peasant proprietorship, under the State as the universal landlord, and enable us to judge whether modern theories were likely, in practice, to lead to a higher civilisation or to bring us downwards again towards a debased barbarism.

The Academy states that the last literary work in which the late Dr. Hanna was engaged was the preparation of a popular edition of his *Life of Christ*, which will be issued very shortly by the Religious Tract Society.

The Athenæum states that the Earl of Charlemont has recently presented to the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin, the original MSS. and correspondence of his grandfather, James first Earl of Claremont, who was nominated by the Crown to the presidency of that institution on its establishment under Royal charter in 1786. Lord Charlemont, as is known, held an eminent position in Ireland as a statesman, and devoted much attention to literature and the fine arts.

The Royal Commission on historical manuscripts published some time since an account, by Mr. J. T. Gilbert, F.S.A., of the Charlemont papers, which extend from 1750 to 1789.

The Countess of Charlemont, whose death was announced last week, was a woman of singular and varied accomplishments. She was an excellent linguist and a good musician, and had, moreover, a remarkable gift for recitation. A year or two ago an interesting and thoughtful paper by her on Lady Macbeth, under the title of *Gruch*, was read at a meeting of the New Shakespeare Society.

There are, it is understood, to be two sales of the works of art and other effects left behind by the late Dante Rossetti. His own works of art—drawings, sketches, &c.—will not be sold until early next year. The decorative and other properties will be disposed of during the current London season at Rossetti's house, 16, Cheyne-walk, Chelsea.

One of the most eminent of living investigators into the phenomena of optics is M. J. Plateau, of the Royal Academy of Belgium, who for the last forty years has been so totally blind that he may direct his face to the sun without being sensible of the least objective clearness. His researches into the phenomena of light have excited the admiration of his fellow-scientists; his experiments, for example, on the wonderful colours of soap-bubbles are exquisitely beautiful. M. Plateau has just published a little paper on the sensations which he experiences in his eyes, which is not only interesting but calculated to be of practical value. He states that he has constantly in his eyes the sensations of light; his field of vision is divided into spaces, of which some are very clear, and others sombre or almost black. These spaces are not precisely limited, but run into each other at their borders; but what is remarkable is that their general tint alternates between grey and reddish. For example, if it be the grey M. Plateau perceives now, in a few hours it will be the red; then a few hours later, the grey again, and so on. The reddish tint is that obtained by mixing pale rose-colour or rather flesh-colour with a certain quantity of black. The relative arrangement of these different spaces is always the same, but the intensity of their tints varies. The central space shows itself sometimes very clear, sometimes very sombre; above and below, as far as the limits of the visual field, there is some-
times clearness, sometimes obscurity. It is the same with the space to the left, there is generally a vertical, almost black band, and the space to the right of that, as far as its limit, is almost always clear and ruddy. These appearances seem to M. Plateau to fill the whole extent of his ordinary visual field. He believes the distance at which they are small. These same appearances follow all the movements of the eyes, as if they resulted from a modifica-

tion of the retinas. It appears to M. Plateau that the two eyes do not participate in the same manner in the tints in question; but he is absolutely incapable of distinguishing what belongs to the one from what belongs to the other. He has not been able to establish any coincidence between the changes of the general tint and the work of digestion. These observations have perhaps some interest from the physiological and medical point of view, and this is why M. Plateau has ventured to make them known. He attributes his blindness to the fact that, impelled by a senseless curiosity, he looked fixedly for a very long period at the sun in all its brightness, in order to observe the subsequent appearances in his eyes. It was only about fourteen years later that the choroid was ruptured; but in that interval, he often saw around lights, gas-flames, candles, &c., halos vividly coloured and persistent. If M. Plateau is not mistaken, Galileo, before his blindness, established the existence of similar halos; persons, then, M. Plateau argues, to whom such halos show themselves, would do well, if the phenomenon is repeated and becomes frequent, to consult an experienced oculist.

A statue of Christ, carved by Girardon, has been recovered from a dark corner between two wooden structures in the cathedral at Soissons, where it has lain for eighty years.

The recent production for the first time in England of "Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg" lends an interest to the curious account of the genesis of that opera given by the composer himself in a pamphlet published in 1851, entitled "Eine Mittheilung an meine Freunde."—"Immediately after the conclusion of 'Tannhäuser' (in 1845), I was fortunate in being able to visit a Bohemian bathing-place for the benefit of my health. Here, as on all occasions when I have been able to withdraw myself from the air of the foot-lights, and from my official duties in such an atmosphere, I soon felt myself in a light and joyous mood. For the first time, and with artistic significance, a gaiety peculiar to my character manifested itself within me. Almost without premeditation I had a short time previously resolved that my next should be a comic opera. I remember that this determination resulted principally from the advice of well-meaning friends, who wished me to write an opera in a 'lighter style,' because this, they said, would procure my admission to the German theatres, and thus ensure that success by the continued want of which my outward circumstances had been seriously threatened. As among the Athenians of old a tragedy was followed by a merry satirical piece, there suddenly appeared to me, during this journey for my health, the picture of a comic play which might suitably be made to serve as a satirical supplement to my 'Sängerkrieg auf Wartburg.' This was 'Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg,' with Hans Sachs at their head. I conceived Hans Sachs as the last example of the artistically productive folk-spirit, and in this relation I opposed him to the narrow-mindedness of master-singer-like burgherdom, to the extremely droll pedantry of which I gave a personal expression in the character of the 'Marker.' This 'Marker' was the overseer appointed by the Singers' Guild to 'mark' with strokes the faults against the rules committed by the executants, especially if they were candidates for admission to the Guild. Whoever got a certain number of strokes against him had 'versungen,' i.e., had failed in his singing. Now the eldest of the Guild offered the hand of his young daughter to the Master who at an approaching public singing match should win the prize. The Marker, who has already been paying his addresses to the maiden, finds a rival in the person of a young knight, who, inspired by reading the *Book of Heroes* and the old Minnesingers, has left the poverty-stricken and decaying castle of his ancestors with the view of learning in Nuremberg the art of the Mastersingers. He announces his wish to be admitted into the Guild, being prompted thereto by a passion which he has suddenly conceived for the prize-maiden, 'whom only a Master of the Guild may win.' On putting himself up for examination, he sings an enthusiastic song in praise of women, which so repeatedly arouses the displeasure of the Marker that before he has half got through it he has 'versungen.' Sachs, who is pleased with the young man, frustrates—with a view to his welfare—a desperate attempt to carry off the maiden. In doing this, he at the same time finds an opportunity of grievously offending the Marker. The latter, who has already been speaking rudely to Sachs, with the view of humiliating him, about a pair of shoes which he has still left unfinished, stations himself at night under the maiden's window, in order to make a trial of the song with which he hopes to win her, by singing it to her as a serenade; it being his object to secure her voice in his favour in the adjudication of the prize. Sachs, whose workshop is opposite the house thus serenaded, begins singing loudly just as the Marker has commenced, because as he tells the Marker, who is enraged at his doing so, it is necessary to keep himself awake when he has to work so late; and that the work is wanted in a hurry nobody knows better than the Marker, who has pressed him so hardly for it. At last he promises the luckless fellow to give over singing, but on condition of his being allowed to mark also in his manner—as a shoemaker—the faults which he may find in the Marker's song, viz., by a stroke of his hammer upon the shoe stretched upon the last for each fault. The Marker sings; Sachs strikes the last again and again. In a passion the Marker jumps up: Sachs coolly asks him if he has finished his song. 'Not nearly,' he shouts. Sachs, now laughing, holds up the shoes outside the shop, and declares that they are now quite finished, thanks to the Marker's taps."

The five pictures of "The Senses," by Gonzales Coques, lately bought by the National Gallery, will (says the *Athenæum*) be in their places in a day or two. In 1857 they were in the possession of Dr. Decordes, of Brussels; afterwards in that of the Vicomtes du Bus de Gisignies. They have in common brown and pure caruations, with solid lights and clear brownish shadows; the dresses are grey or light brownish-grey; transparent brown shadows attest the freedom of the painter and the lightness of his touch, as the firm, precise, and exquisitely dexterous handling, the fine and yet frank draughtsmanship, prove the admirable skill of his hands. The breadth of the effects, the simplicity of the chromatic schemes they exhibit, and the massing of the elements throughout attest the fine sense of style which

enabled Coques to paint these very small works as broadly and vigorously as if they were life-size. In respect to style no Van Dyck nor Velazquez could surpass "Le Toucher" ("Touch"), which represents a young man seated, holding a bleeding staff in his left hand, while from his cleverly fore-shortened bare arm the blood of a little vein is spouting to a pewter plate, in which a saucer receives the crimson jet. With intense attention he watches the stream. Long brown hair hangs in graceful masses about his intelligent face. "L'Odorat" ("Smell") shows a gentleman sitting at a table before a pewter dish, smoking, with a meditative air which is admirably expressive. "L'Ouïe" ("Hearing") shows a middle-aged man sitting near a table, on which is a red cloth, and playing on a lute. "Le Goût" ("Taste") represents a gentleman seated at a table, on which are a plate of oysters, condiments, bread, and a knife; over one of his arms is a napkin; he is about to drink from a large glass goblet. "La Vue" ("Sight") is a portrait of the painter Robert Vanden Hoecke, in three-quarters view to our left, with a palette on his left thumb, a brush and mahl-stick in the same hand; he is holding up in his right hand a drawing of a seashore, while he looks as if calling on us to admire it.

The trustees of the British Museum have just acquired by purchase about 300 tablets and inscriptions from Babylonia, and chiefly from Tel-Loh, the Zirkul of antiquity. The tablets are for the most part of unbaked clay, and are principally of that order the frequent occurrence of which has led them to be not unfairly described as "usual," being employed for the setting forth of contracts, for the acquisition and alienation of lands and other commodities, astronomical and mathematical calculations, omens, and other matters referring to the life, the worship, or the science of the country. Consequently, not much new light on any question of doubt or importance is to be derived from the collection in general. But there are a few exceptions of a vivid and particular interest. A limestone cylinder, for instance, in a beautiful state of preservation and exactness of literal definition, about 6in. long and the same in circumference contains an Akkadian inscription of Ared-Ea, son of Kudur-Mabuk, King of Babylonia about 1300 B.C., showing that it is a dedication to the goddess Ishtar, as a thankoffering for the preservation of his life, along with that of his father, from some common danger, whether of battle or other violence, of accident or disease. There are also four cones, about 7in. in height and 7in. in circumference at the base, which challenge a special attention. One of these, which may be taken to exemplify the rest, carries a dedication to the god Ningirur or Ninip, a deity of somewhat convertible or incompletely ascertained attributes, figuring sometimes as the god of war, and relegating Nergal to the divine patronage of the chase, and at other times as the god of hunting, leaving Nergal to pose as the Mars of the Babylonian mythology. The name Ninip enters into the pious formation of several of the Royal or illustrious names of the Tigro-Euphrates Valley; as, for instance, into that of Tuglith-Ninip, about 1300 B.C., the son of Shalmeneser I.; of Ninip-pal-essar, about 1220 B.C.; of Tiglath-Ninip, borne by monarchs of the ninth century B.C., and of Ninip-lai, whose representative year may be set down as 722 B.C. The dedication of this conical tablet is performed by Ur-Ba'u, King of Zirkul, now known as Tel-Loh, near Babylon; and from the absence of recognition of any especial or singular favour is to be regarded merely as an expression of a purely spontaneous and unsuggested devotion. One other of the cones belongs to the time and personal history of the sovereign, and the remaining two are referable to Gudea, King of the same place, who was presumably a predecessor, and, perhaps, the father, of Ur-Ba'u. The prize of the collection, however, is an unbaked clay tablet, a copy of the original document from which the celebrated Synchronical History of Assyria and Babylonia was made, and dating from about the time of Cyrus, 538 B.C. This tablet contains the History of Babylon in a fragmentary condition, from about the fourteenth to the ninth century before Christ.

THE VOLUBLE TO THE UNSPEAKABLE.

Vile but much-required barbarian,
Wicked but convenient Turk,
Come and purge your crimes Bulgarian
By a piece of useful work!

Hoist your flag of desolation,
Furbish your blood-rusted sword;
See! the way of expiation!
Serve the servant of the Lord!

I, your foe—let laugh the scoffer—
I who laid you under ban,
Plenary absolution offer
If you'll help the "grand old man."

What is that I hear you mutter?
"I may go and —" Silence, pray!
Those are words I never utter
Save in the polemic way.

Yes, I know them. Why repeat them?
Many a curse my tongue has loosed;
But the proverb—pooh! I eat them
When the chicks come home to roost.

"Bag-and-baggage!" I admit the
Mode in which I once maintained
That you should be forced to quit the
Lands you "wasted and profaned."

"With Bimbashi and Yuzbashi"
I condemned you out to clear,
And "with Kaimakam and Pasha"
And "with Zaptieh and Mudir."

What of that? Men shift their places;
Ins and Outs exchange their ground;
Circumstances alter cases;
Whirligig of Time goes round.

I who wrought your late evictions
Now invite you for a while
To become—with some restrictions—
Our care-taker on the Nile.

Ay, and more (for minds judicial
Make their facings-round complete),
Come with all that staff official
I bade join you in retreat.

Bring Bimbashi and Yuzbashi;
Yes! The more the merrier here;
Bring the Kaimakam and Pasha,
Bring the Zaptieh and Mudir.

Nay (though this is confidential),
When you come, if come you do,
You must—'tis indeed essential—
Bring your bag and baggage too.

Any force not quite excessive
We will greet that does its best
To allay this too oppressive
"Breeze of Arabi the—blest."

—St. James's Gazette.

Sir Algernon and Lady Borthwick received her Royal Highness Princess Mary and the Duke of Teck at dinner on Thursday evening, the 1st inst. Among the guests invited to meet their Royal Highnesses were the Duke and Duchess of Athole, Lord and Lady Wimborne, Lady Bolsover, Mr. Henry Petre, &c. Later in the evening Lady Borthwick had a small party, who were entertained with music, vocal and instrumental, by the following artists: Mlle. Barbi, Signora Motta and Nachez, with the youthful pianiste Gallioti, and Signor Tosti, who both accompanied others and himself sang some of his most popular songs. No formal programme was arranged. Signor Nachez, the Hungarian violinist, was encored. "Stanchen," a song composed by Lady Borthwick, found in Mlle. Barbi an artist who did justice to it. Signor Motta sang a selection, while young Gallioti quite astonished the audience by improvisations on any given theme, and his powers were severely tested by some of the airs chosen. Among the company were the Austrian Ambassador, the French Ambassador, the Netherlands Minister and Mde. Bylandt, Maria Marchioness of Ailesbury, the Earl of Faversham and Lady Hermione Duncombe, the Countess of Hopetoun and Miss Birch Reynardson, Lord Strathairn, Lord Colville, Lady Alfred and Miss Paget, Lady Julia and Miss Wombwell, Viscount Pettitville, Count and Countess Donay, Lord Sudeley, Mr. Alfred Rothchild, Sir John and Miss St. Aubyn, Lady Dorothy and Miss Neville, Lady and Miss Brand, Lady Hermione and Miss Graham, Lady Drummond Wolff and Miss Wolf, the Hon. Mrs. Armytage, Mrs. J. Townley, Lady Harrington, Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Rothchild, Mr. and Miss Bischoffheim, Mr. and Mrs. Ronalds, Sir George Arthur, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Villiers, Mr. Andrew Montague, Mr. Philip Cony, Mr. Howard Vincent, Mr. Hamilton Auld, &c. Her Royal Highness Princess Mary wore a high dress, cut aquaro in front, of black silk trimmed with lace, with paniers and tunic of the same, over a kilted black and white satin skirt; diamond ornaments in her hair. Lady Wimborne wore a bodice and train of the richest white and black embroidered velvet, over a white satin petticoat. Maria Marchioness of Ailesbury wore black. Countess of Hopetoun was in a dress of shaded-grey satin and velvet, with diamonds. Lady Borthwick wore white satin, with a great deal of pearl embroidery and fringe; Lady Hermione Duncombe in a half-high costume of soft white India muslin, with broad satin sashes and shoulder knots of the same. Miss Graham was dressed in dark red. Mrs. Leopold Rothchild wore a pale pink satin dress, trimmed with lace and large bouquets of pink roses; her jewels were of great beauty—four rows of large pearls, fastened with diamond clasp round her neck, being specially fine. Lady Borthwick also received a small party on the 4th inst. The Spanish Minister, the Portuguese Minister, the Hon. Mr. Pereira and Miss Pereira, Sir Charles and the Hon. Lady Duane, Colonel and Mrs. Napier Sturt, Mr. Saville, Colonel Armytage, Mr. and Mrs. Raimo, &c., were among the guests.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts gave her first garden party on Monday to a large number of visitors. The Baroness and Mr. Ashmead-Burdett-Coutts received the company upon the terrace in front of the conservatory, which opens from the house. Among the guests were Lady Milne and Miss Milne, the Duchess of Wellington, Elizabeth Countess of Harrington, Viscountess Chetwynde and Hon. Miss Chetwynde, Lady Camilla Fortescue and Lady Dorothy Wallop, Lady Wynford and Miss Beaumont, Lady Elizabeth and Miss Inglis Jones, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Eykyn, Hon. Mrs. and Miss Armytage, Sir Walter Stirling, Sir Alexander and Lady Wolesey, Sir Francis Seymour, the Hon. Mrs. Savory, Mr. and Mrs. Rolls of the Hendey, Mr. and Mrs. Critchley Martin, Mrs. and Miss Keith Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Shaw Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. S. Chapman, the Rev. Mr. White, the Rev. H. Helmore, Mr. Edmund Yates, Mr. Toole, &c. The band of the Coldstream Guards were playing in this part of the garden, and the police band were stationed near the tennis ground. Refreshments were served during the afternoon. The most observed of the guests was Lady Jumbo, the pony which excited so much astonishment at the recent show. Led by her groom, the miniature steed appeared, and, stripped of her clothing, looked like a diminutive racehorse, with a proper racing saddle on her back. After much admiration and notice from the guests, Lady Jumbo was made to leap over a hurdle of suitable height placed upon the lawn. We are told the pony itself is said to be but 13in. high, and that it came from Circassia, and is five years old. Soon after seven all the guests had departed, with the exception of a small party who remained to dine. Baroness Burdett-Coutts wore a dress of rich brown satin, with trained skirt of brocade velvet of the same shade, trimmed with iridescent bead passementerie, and a white bonnet with white flowers. The Duchess of Wellington wore a dress of coffee-coloured satin and velvet, a mantle of white lace, and a bonnet the same shade as her dress. Lady Garvagh wore black silk with a jet trimming, and bonnet *en suite*. Lady Wynford wore black satin, trimmed with lace. One pretty costume was of two shades of grey silk, with mantle and bonnet *en suite*. Nearly all the dresses were short.

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Ecclesiastical.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Rev. W. De Foe Baker, Vicar of Saxby, to Vicarage of Welton. Patron, the Bishop of Lincoln.
Rev. J. M. Braithwaite, to Vicarage of Croydon. Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury.
Rev. J. H. Cooper, Rector of Tarpoley, Rural Dean of Middlewich, to be Honorary Canon of Chester. Patron, the Bishop of Chester.
Rev. W. Gordon, Curate of Chulmeleigh, to Rectory of Martineau. Patron, the Earl of Portsmouth.
Rev. J. A. Gould, to Vicarage of Bramford Speke.
Rev. N. A. Holtum, Curate-in-Charge of St. Matthew's, Sheffield, to Vicarage of Scawton, Yorkshire.
Rev. J. T. Jeffcock, Rector of the Collegiate Church, Wolverhampton, to Rural Deanery of Wolverhampton.
Rev. E. A. Lester, to Vicarage of Bishop's Nympton.
Rev. H. H. Phelps, to Perpetual Curacy of St. Peter, Congleton.
Rev. W. C. Perry, to Chaplaincy of the Guild Chapel, Stratford-on-Avon.
Rev. E. J. Porter, Vicar of Metfield, Suffolk, to Vicarage of Welcombe, N. Devon. Patron, the Lord Chancellor, by lapse.
Rev. T. F. Ring, to Vicarage of Hanley. Patrons, the Trustees.
Rev. J. Smith, Vicar of Lyme Regis, to Canon of Alton Australis in Salisbury Cathedral. Patron, the Bishop of Salisbury.
Rev. J. H. Southam, Curate of Kilvington, to Chaplaincy of the Workhouse, Aylesbury.
Rev. J. F. Sullivan, Vicar of Frank, to Vicarage of St. Matthew, Baywater. Patron, Mr. J. D. Alcock.
Rev. A. G. D. Walsh, to Perpetual Curacy of St. George, Carrington.
Rev. W. Watkins, Archdeacon of Northumberland, to Archdeacon of Auckland. Patron, the Bishop of Durham.
Rev. G. W. Weldon, Incumbent of the Chapel-of-Ease, Iffington, to Vicarage of Bickley, Kent. Patron, Mr. O. Wythes, of Bickley Park.

OBITUARY.

June 1, at Oakley Rectory, near Cirencester, the Rev. Frederick P. Johnson, M.A., Rector of Oakley, 55th son of Sir Henry A. Johnson, Bart., in the 68th year of his age.
June 2, at Humber Rectory, the Rev. Philip Scudamore Stanhope, aged 43.
June 3, at Harford, Ottery St. Mary, Devon, the Rev. Charles Mackie, M.A., late of Christchurch, Canterbury, New Zealand, in the 83rd year of his age.
June 3, at Heme, Kent, the Rev. Robert Thorp, second son of the late Rev. John Davison, Prebendary of Worcester and Fellow of Oriel College.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGIATE.

OXFORD.

The Rev. Edwin Hatch, M.A., Vice-Principal of St. Mary Hall, has been re-elected Grindell Lecturer by the Hebdomadal Council, and Mr. Arnold Toynbee, M.A., Balliol College, has been elected a member of the Council of First College, Sheffield, by the same body.
The Hebdomadal Council has elected Mr. Edwin Waterhouse, Auditor of the Accounts of the Delegates of the Press, and has appointed Sir James Paget, D.C.L., to act as an Elector to the Waynflete Professorship of Physiology on the occasion of the ensuing appointment.

In a Congregation, on Thursday, the following degrees were conferred:—

B.C.L.—W. Boyd, Worcester.
M.A.—C. Myers and F. Nugee, Balliol; P. Maitley, Merton; T. Henderson and E. Morgan, Oriel; W. Carr, W. Myne, and G. Woodbourne, Queens; R. Schrems, New; H. Clark, Lincoln; R. B. Berridge and N. Proctor, Brasenose; A. Ray, St. John's; J. M. T. Maitland, J. Smith, and J. St. John, Christ Church; F. Beck, St. John's; H. Philpot, Trinity; W. Brooke, D. Macdonald, W. Palmer, and C. Walford, St. John's; T. Roberts, Jesus; C. Brinkwell, Wadham; W. Boyd, Worcester; C. Nicholl, Keble; and E. Jennings, unattached.
B.A.—C. Montefiore, St. Owen, and W. Taylor, Balliol; A. Dennis and E. Ruck Keene, Exeter; D. Davenport, Oriel; C. Cloughton, P. Dueroy, and G. E. Moke, Brasenose; Sir Charles Adam, Bart., J. Bucknill, T. Bares, Edward Pierpont, W. Pidgeon, E. Pale, and L. Pawles, Christ Church; W. Cradock, Trinity; W. Holcroft, J. Kingston, E. McConnell, E. Mercer, and H. Rowland, St. John's; E. Johnson, Jesus; W. Morley, Wadham; W. Evans and A. Montgomery, Pembroke; A. Crouch, P. Day, H. Fienes Clinton, A. Lindsay, and C. D. Kingston, Keble; J. Harwood, J. Rumsay, Hertford; G. King, St. Alban Hall; H. Pococke, St. Edmund Hall; E. Taunton, New Inn Hall; T. Leighton, Chavaley's Hall; P. Lockton, A. Potts, W. Reynolds, and C. Brinkwell, unattached; and W. Boyd, Worcester.

CAMBRIDGE.

The Chancellor's Medal for the best English poem composed by an undergraduate has been adjudged to Claud Herbert Alwyn Faure Field, of Corpus Christi College. The subject of the poem is "The Preaching of the First Crusade." The exercises bearing the mottoes "Id Deus vult" and "Vannuchio" were considered by the adjudicators to possess great merit.
The Porson Prize, given to Greek books to such resident undergraduate as shall make the best translation of a passage from a standard English poet into Greek verse, has been adjudged to Owen Seaman, of Clare College. The subject is Shakespeare's *King Lear*, Act v., scene 3, v. 280, "If fortune brag of two," to end of play. The authors of the exercises bearing the mottoes "Θεός ἐστιν ὁ σωτὴρ" and "Μὴ φθίνα τὴν ἀρετὴν οὐκ ἀλγόν" were considered by the adjudicators to possess great merit.

Sir William Browne's Medals have been awarded as follows: For the Latin Epigram—M. B. Dimdale, scholar of King's Subject, "Naufragium in portu." For the Greek Epigram—W. R. Inge, scholar of King's Subject, "Ἐπὶ τῇ ἀλγῇ τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ συμβαίνει ὁ πόθος." For the Latin Ode—W. R. Inge, scholar of King's Subject, "Dioctetianus Imperio se abdicat." For Greek Hexameters—W. R. Inge, scholar of King's Subject, "Nunc reges estis ubi Troia fuit."

The following is the list of candidates who have passed in the Mathematical Tripos: Ames, Trinity; Anthonis, St. John's; Ashwin, Pembroke; Aspley, Christ's; Ayers, Corpus; Banks, Clare; Barrell, Pembroke; Beck, Trinity; Benson, Sidney; Bowman, non-collegiate; Bradshaw, Jesus; Brunton, non-collegiate; Brooke, King's; Brown, Trinity; Butler, Queens; Buxton, Trinity; Carey, Trinity; Chatterjee, Christ's; Clarke, Emmanuel; Cleaver, St. John's; Colman, Corpus; Constable, King's; Cooper, Christ's; Crichton, Trinity; Davey, Christ's; Davy, Caius; Edmunds, St. John's; Emmet, Magdalene; Evans, Jesus; Falle, Pembroke; W. B. K. Francis, Caius; Galworthy, Caius; Gardner, Clare; Ginn, Emmanuel; Glover, Corpus; Gort, Trinity; Greenstreet, St. John's; Goudreau, Pembroke; Guest, Trinity; Haggar, St. Catharine's; Hamer, Christ's; Hardy, St. John's; Harvey, King's; Heath, Trinity; Hewston, Emmanuel; Hillyer, Magdalene; Hodgson, non-collegiate; Holman, Trinity; Hough, Corpus; F. S. Hughes, St. John's; T. C. Hughes, Pembroke; Ibbotson, Clare; A. E. Johnson, St. John's; Johnston, Pembroke; Keightley, Trinity; Kelly, King's; King, St. John's; A. T. Knight, St. John's; Knowles, St. Peter's; Langham, King's; Logan, Sidney; Logan, Down; F. L. Lucas, Trinity; McAuley, St. John's; McConnell, Clare; Macdonnell, Clare; Macintosh, St. John's; Maclellan, Trinity; Madden, Clare; Mailing, non-collegiate; Mallinson, Sidney; Manley, Queens; Mason, St. John's; Mayo, St. Peter's; Milla, Pembroke; Moore, Trinity; Mutton, Trinity; Neild, Trinity; Newham, St. John's; Oxley, Trinity; Palmer, King's; Pattison, Emmanuel; Pattullo, Trinity; Hall; Pelton, Caius; Petherick, Trinity; Pierce, Emmanuel; Piggott, Sidney; Pitt, Pembroke; Pope, Christ's; Posnett, St. John's; Prescott, Trinity; Priestley, Queens; Purchas, St. Catharine's; H. A. Ransome, St. John's; Raymond, Christ's; R. O. Roberts, St. John's; Roe, Magdalene; Round, St. Catharine's; Saunders, Queens; Sandoe, St. John's; Scott-Elliott, Trinity; Sharp, Clare; Shields, Emmanuel; Shirres, King's; T. S. Simpson, Trinity Hall; Skinner, St. Catharine's; Smart, Trinity; G. B. Smith, Caius; Stopford, St. John's; Thomas, Emmanuel; Thornton, St. Catharine's; Turner, Trinity; Welsh, Jesus; Whitley, King's; Wilton, Sidney; Wright, Queens.

Agrotat—Hunter, Trinity.

Allowed the Ordinary Degree.—Blake, Trinity; Carthew, Yorktown, St. John's.

Excused the General Examination.—Gipps, St. John's; Powning, St. John's; Stanton, Corpus; H. M. Stockdale, Jesus.

The result of the Moral Science Tripos Examination was issued yesterday:—

Class I.: Sorley, Trinity. Class II.: May, Caius. Agrotat: Le Roy, Trinity, allowed the ordinary degree; Sanders, St. John's. Examiners, J. Venn, A. T. Lyttelton, J. B. Mayor, and H. S. Foxwell.

MISCELLANEOUS CHURCH INTELLIGENCE.

The first election of representatives for the London Diocesan Conference took place on Saturday in the Shoreditch rural deanery. There were twenty-eight clergy present, and after an animated conversation the following resolution was carried unanimously:—

That in the opinion of this rural deanery all licensed priests ought to be eligible to vote for representatives to the diocesan conference.

A resolution in the shape of a protest against the conference scheme of election was first proposed but not carried. The election then proceeded, when the following were returned:—The Rev. H. D. Nihill, vicar of St. Michael's, Shoreditch, 26 votes; the Rev. W. R. Sharpe, vicar of St. Chad's, Haggerston, 24; the Rev. W. H. Brown, curate of St. Columba, Haggerston, 23; and the Rev. Septimus Busac, vicar of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, 13. The unsuccessful candidates were—the Rev. G. P. Pownall, Rural Dean, 12; the Rev. S. J. Stone, vicar of St. Paul's, Haggerston, 5; the Rev. T. C. Webster, 1. After the election the clergy pressed upon the Rural Dean the necessity of calling the clergy together more frequently, it being more than two years since the deanery had had a meeting.

At the annual conference of the deanery of Iffepen, South Devon, the Rural Dean, the Rev. A. P. Wrey, vicar of St. Mary's Church, read a paper on the question:—"Is it possible for us, as Churchmen, to do more than we have yet done, so as to reach those hitherto unreached, with special reference to the efforts made by the Salvation Army?" The rev. gentleman, in concluding his remarks, observed that, if the converted grew in likeness to God, and their minds were attuned to real communion with Him, they would surely cease to find discordant words and tunes, scenes and acts, pleasing or pleasant, though there would probably remain many godless and profligate persons who would still need this or some other extraordinary machinery to rouse them out of their sin, yet to those who had been awakened different treatment must be given for their growth by grace in holiness. Churchmen might do more to reach the unreached classes by making open-air preaching more common. He would use processions with banners, and with surpliced choir, but he did not think that hymns and psalms would be made more effective in the long run by any other tunes than their own. There should be a solemnity spread over the whole, and they should not adopt the irreverent mirth and behaviour of the Salvation Army. In the course of the discussion, the Rev. E. T. Wayne (St. Mark's, Torquay), rather regarded the movement in the same light as he did David dancing before the Ark. The Rev. E. B. Prince (vicar of Torre) said there was a very general impression that the Army started in a place with the object of making converts and then handing them over to the Church. The Army was, however, a regularly organised sect, and had no intention of handing over its converts to the Church or any other religious body in existence. The fact could not be disguised that the movement was calculated to lower the Sacraments which all Churchmen should uphold. The Army also took away their children from their Sunday-schools, and put such loose ideas of Christianity into their minds that they would not submit to Church teaching afterwards. Prebendary Wolfe (Upton, Torquay) expressed his surprise that such an interest should be shown in the operations of the Salvation Army when the Baptists and Wesleyans were also doing a vast amount of good in the town. While he had no proof that the Army was doing more good than any of the other religious bodies in Torquay, he had proof that it had done a great deal of mischief. Young women were to be seen dancing before a crowd in a most unseemly, unfeminine, not to say immodest way, and the result of this marching around the town was to take away the children from the Sunday-schools. The effect, too, of their singing in the street such a hymn as that commencing with—

The devil and me, we can't agree,
I hate him, and he hates me,

was most ludicrous. He was, however, pleased that the Salvation Army had not been interfered with while at Torquay. The Rev. H. M. Patch (St. Michael's, Torquay), thought that many of the selfish Churchpeople of Torquay could be more usefully employed in seeking out starving souls than in attending so many services. The Rural Dean having replied, the conference was brought to a close.

The *Christian World* complains that the "Salvation Army" is betraying tendencies in the direction of Jumperism. It says:—"On Whit Monday, at the Clapton Congress Hall, the younger members of the Army jumped and danced to their hearts' content. This dancing was accompanied by hearty bursts of laughter, and the usual waving of pocket-handkerchiefs. In the case of some of the girls hysteria seemed to be imminent. Even on the platform one young man, as he sang, kept twirling round and round in polka form. These unhealthy and manifestly dangerous displays of excitement were, however, far from condemned by the 'General.' He did, indeed, tell his followers that they must be on their good behaviour as some sober friends were present; but Mrs. Booth attempted in the evening to justify these manifestations of feeling on the ground that the body and the soul are so united that the former must be affected by whatever profoundly stirs the latter."

Bishop Piers Claughton has addressed the following circular to the clergy of his archdeaconry (London):

Reverend and dear Brethren,—I could not without feelings of regret find myself unable from illness to meet you either at the election for Convocation or at the Visitation. I know well it is best as it is, and thankfully acknowledge the mercy and goodness of my heavenly Father in this, as in all His dealings with His servant. I will, with your permission, express my thoughts on one or two of the subjects, which, had we met together as usual, would have pressed themselves on our attention. In the election of your Proctor you made a choice so unexceptionable that it commended itself to the other archdeaconry, and is a striking instance of the same candidate being elected by the entire diocese. This of itself goes far to meet an objection which has been made to our mode of election, and though brought about doubtless by feelings which might not always be in operation, we may accept it as at least a partial answer to the objection to which I allude. You will no doubt agree with me that in replacing one who had so faithfully represented this archdeaconry as the late Mr. Gibbs, our brethren of the other portion of the diocese kindly testified their sense of our loss, by preferring your candidate even to one amongst

themselves, universally respected by us all. There was a claim to vote in the election made by some licensed curates, which was not allowed by my official. He was, I am bound to tell you, quite right in his refusal, since it would require fresh legislation to enlarge the constituency on an entirely new basis. I am not in principle opposed to the reform of Convocation in this direction, but it would be dangerous to our constitutional position to do this on insufficient authority. Whether such reform shall be effected or not, we may look with satisfaction to another synodical movement in the diocese, and indeed in the Church at large, as likely to bring both clergy and laity into closer relations with the national synod. I allude to the approaching diocesan conference. The diocese of London has been one of the latest in adopting this movement, and there is abundant reason to justify this caution. We have the advantage of the experience of earlier conferences, and this is the more valuable since the very position of London necessarily gives a peculiar character to the consultations of our clergy and laity. Of the latter, we cannot fail to observe that many of them at least are representative in a double sense. I am not, of course, claiming higher authority for our conference than that which belongs to other dioceses. This leads me to express an opinion to which, even if you do not agree with it, you will, I am sure, give such weight as it may deserve. I believe it to be somewhat dangerous to constitute another and officially central conference in London, and that, instead of helping, it might rather tend to interfere with the free action of Convocation itself. It would indeed in its present form almost of necessity disturb the relations of the two Houses with each other. Diocesan conferences or synods have their own legitimate field of action and authority. It is not clear that a central conference has such a field or can claim for itself such an authority. I say this with the most profound respect for those who have taken part either in suggesting or supporting such an experiment, and I will not assert that, in some form, it might not be made with success. I need only commend to your use the prayers for Ireland, in her present distress, put forth by our Diocese; they well express in their form our entire unity of interests with her as a Church and nation.

On Ascension Day, at the dinner which followed the triennial beating of the parish boundaries of St. George's-in-the-East, the retiring rector, the Rev. Probendary Harry Jones, was presented with a complimentary resolution which had been adopted by the vestry, engrossed on vellum, and handsomely framed. In returning thanks Mr. Jones adverted to the occasion, nine years back, when undertaking as responsible a duty as ever he faced, he was so heartily received that he felt no longer a stranger. He came amongst them intending to act on the plan of "give and take;" but he had no idea that it would result as it had resulted, for he had experienced kindness, the remembrance of which could never be effaced from his mind, or from that of his wife. Happily, Barton Mere, to which he was going, was not Botany Bay, and as there were eight and twenty trains a day he hoped to be spared to see East London after his removal. (Cheers.) The rev. gentleman proceeded, in a homely and characteristic manner, to refer to his manner as being at times possibly rude and rough, and to his being looked on by the local Conservatives as "a bigoted old Liberal"—(laughter)—but he added that every allowance had been made for him. It was true he had not tried to shut himself up in a sacerdotal atmosphere; he had tried to mix with his fellow-men, trusting to the traditional honesty of Englishmen, and adopting that true Liberalism which should embrace men of every kind. He had known nothing of Dissent or Nonconformity; he had called no names, but had tried to work on the common basis of Christianity. The rev. gentleman then dwelt on the improvements which, with the aid of his parishioners, had been carried out at the church, and in closing referred to Mrs. Jones's services in parochial work for a period of eight years and three-quarters, adding that it was his wife's condition of health that influenced him in leaving the parish.

Early next month the Bishop of Capetown is to pay a short visit to England, which has been rendered necessary by his Lordship's state of health. His medical adviser considers that absolute rest from work is very essential to its restoration, and it is important that it should be so far recruited as to allow of his returning to Capetown in time for the provincial synod, which is to be held early in the next year. We are asked to state that it is hoped he will be spared solicitations to preach and attend meetings during his visit, as such work would very likely impede his recovery. The Bishop's visit will be saddened by the loss of his brother, Mr. Charles Collier Jones, the invaluable treasurer of the Capetown Association, for whose death he must have been almost unprepared, the illness not having been a very long one, nor until within a few weeks very alarming.

The church of St. Mary Magdalene erected a few years ago at Ashton-upon-Mersey, has just had an important addition made to it by the filling of the large east window with stained glass, the work of Messrs. Mayer and Co., of Munich and London. The window consists of five lights, with a pointed head filled with tracery of Early Decorated character, and each light contains a separate subject illustrative of some passage in the life of the Saint to whom the church is dedicated—viz., Mary Magdalene anointing Christ's feet, Mary and the other women meeting Christ bearing the Cross, the Crucifixion with Mary at the foot of the Cross, Mary Magdalene at the Sepulchre, and Jesus appearing to Mary after the Resurrection. All the details have been carried out with much minuteness, and the difficulty often experienced in grouping the figures in such compositions, so as to give the proper effect without the appearance of undue crowding, has been very satisfactorily overcome. There is also no sacrifice of consistency, and through the whole series it can be seen that the design and arrangement are subordinated to the architectural features of the window. The drawing of the figures is extremely good, and the effect of colour is obtained in such a way as to produce the highest possible decoration without the semblance of obtrusiveness—a feature that is but too often overlooked, for it should be remembered that the use of stained glass is to decorate architecture, and not to supersede it. The window is the gift of Mrs. C. B. Hobbs, of Waterloo, Liverpool, and Mrs. Robert Heath, of Greenway Bank, Stoke-upon-Trent, daughters of Mr. F. Fieldier; and its purpose is set forth on a brass plate affixed to the wall, which bears the following inscription:—

This window is erected to the Glory of God and in loving memory of Sarah, the beloved wife of Frederick Fieldier, of Whitefield House, Ashton-upon-Mersey, who died 27th of July, 1879. Also of Frederick Rodolph, her elder son, who died 8th of May 1876. Their

remains are interred in Brooklands Cemetery. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord."—Easter, 1882.

The Archbishop of Canterbury's Bill relating to the statutes of Cathedrals provides for the appointment of a "Cathedral Committee of Privy Council." This Committee would consist of nine persons:—The two Archbishops, the Bishop of London, and the following "high officials and persons, being members of the Church of England": the Lord President of the Council, the Lord Chancellor, and four other members of the Privy Council to be appointed by Her Majesty. The duty of the Committee would be to consider proposed alterations in the statutes of any Cathedral establishment. The alterations so to be considered would be those thought desirable by the Commission on Cathedral Statutes, or, after the termination of its powers, by the Dean and Chapter. It would be open to the Committee to amend any of these draft statutes before recommending any portion of them for Her Majesty's approval. Moreover, those entitled to object to the proposals would have an opportunity of doing so before the Committee, and every draft statute would be laid before both Houses of Parliament for twelve weeks.

From a return just published as a Parliamentary paper, it appears that the total estimated income of the Irish Church Fund for this year is £572,297, for next year £502,085, for 1882 £594,027, for 1892 £554,234, for 1912 £506,028, for 1922 £467,929, and for 1932 and subsequent years £293,455. The total estimated amount of arrears at the close of 1881 was £200,000. The present charge on the fund is £508,240, which will be increased to £515,204 when the full charge of interest on the relief of distress loan comes into course of payment; on the other hand, the remaining Church charges, now stated at £29,000 a year, will gradually diminish. But the present arrangements require that debts of £500,000 borrowed for Church purposes, £1,400,000 advanced under Relief of Distress Acts, and £1,000,000 appropriated to intermediate education, should be repaid by certain dates. If these arrangements were carried out a further annual sum of about £144,000 would be placed upon the fund, raising the charge to nearly £660,000, which could not be defrayed out of the receipts of the fund. A revision of the present arrangements, the details of which appear in the return, would make the total annual charge up to the year 1900 inclusive £486,700, leaving an average annual surplus of income over charge up to that year of more than £100,000; and from 1901 to 1918 £456,700, leaving an average annual surplus of £70,000 or £80,000. When the year 1919 is reached there will remain only the charges of management, the charge of public services now on the fund, and also of any further charges which may be imposed upon it, and the surplus will be available for paying off the National School Teachers' Fund, £1,300,000; the Intermediate Education Fund, £1,000,000; and the capital value of the annuity of £20,000 now payable to the Royal University, say £500,000; as also the capital of any further charges which may have been imposed upon the fund.

The great bell at St. Paul's, which, in spite of the sinister predictions that had heralded its progress from the foundry of Messrs. Taylor, at Loughborough, to the metropolis, reached its destination in safety last week, has been successfully swung, and has been solemnly dedicated to its sacred uses. At Evensong on Saturday there was a very large attendance, but the number of persons who were permitted to assist at the special function of the afternoon was necessarily small. Shortly before the close of the service in the Cathedral they were allowed to ascend into the southern clerestory of the nave, which leads to the belfry of the Dean's Tower. Presently the sound of the organ and a triumphant peal, which was rung from the sister campanile, announced the approach of the choir and clergy, the latter including Canon Gregory, Prebendaries Wilson, Baker, Whittington, and Tucker; and Minor Canons Simpson, Hall, Russell, Shuttleworth, and Kelly. There were also present the Rev. E. C. Price, the Rev. A. Trower, Sir Charles and Lady Isham, Miss Andrews, Dr. Stainer, Mr. Penrose, Mr. Hall (Chapter Clerk), &c. The dedication service commenced, in the usual way, with the *Domine labia*, &c., and the succeeding versicles, which were followed by the Psalms *De Profundis* (cxix.), *Deus Misereatur* (lxvii.), *Agnus Domini* (xxix.), and *Laudate Dominum* (cl.). They were grandly sung, of course without accompaniment, or with none but that furnished by a canary, which, from his cage somewhere in the neighbourhood, lustily obeyed the exhortation of the Psalmist—"Let everything that hath breath praise the Lord!" At the close of the psalmody Dr. Simpson took up the service with the Versicles and the Lord's Prayer, after which came the following:—

V. O Lord, show Thy mercy upon us.
R. And grant us Thy salvation.
V. Sing we merrily unto God our strength.
R. Make a cheerful noise unto the God of Jacob.
V. O praise God in his holiness.
R. Praise Him in the firmament of His power.
V. Praise Him upon the well-tuned cymbals.
R. Praise him upon the loud cymbals.
V. I was glad when they said unto me,
R. We will go into the house of the Lord.

The rest of the service was said by Canon Gregory as follows:—

O Everlasting God, Whom no man hath seen at any time, although Thou dost speak to the souls of men through the things that Thou hast made; receive, we beseech Thee, this Bell, which is offered by Thy people for the service of Thy Holy Church, and bless it to the spiritual well-being of Thy servants, that it may remind us of Thy presence in life and in death. Do Thou mercifully visit our souls with solemn and holy thoughts; sanctify our trials and sorrows; brighten and chasten our joys; so that amid the changes of this mortal life we may in heart and mind ever dwell with Thee, and may at last enter into Thy eternal rest, through Jesus Christ our Lord, Who with Thee and the Holy Ghost, liveth and reigneth, ever one God, world without end. Amen.

O Lord, Who by Thy servant Moses didst order that silver trumpets should be sounded at the time of sacrifices, to the end that Thy people Israel might be drawn to worship Thee; grant, we beseech Thee, that we who have been redeemed by the blood of Thy only-begotten Son may joyfully obey the call to meet together in Thy Holy Church, to render thanks for the great benefits which we have received at Thy hands, to set forth Thy most worthy praise, to hear Thy most Holy Word, and to ask those things which are requisite and necessary, as

well for the body as the soul. Grant this, O Father, for Jesus Christ's sake, Thy Son, our Lord. Amen.

Grant, O Lord, that all they who with their outward ears shall hear the sound of this bell, may be moved inwardly in their spirits, and draw nigh unto Thee, the God of their salvation, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Grant, O Lord, that whosoever by reason of sickness, or any other necessity, shall be hindered from coming into the house of the Lord, may, when he hears this bell, in heart and mind ascend to Thee, and find with Thee peace and comfort, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The last "Amen" having died away, the congregation listened in profound silence to the rhythmic thud which told that the ringers had begun their work. At last Great Paul spoke with his proper voice, than which nothing can be conceived more beautiful. Soft and melodious, it sounded more like the tone of an organ than the crash of 17 tons of metal impelled by a dozen pairs of stalwart arms. A very large concourse who had assembled in the churchyard seemed unanimous in their expressions of delight, but some surprise was evidently felt that the volume of sound was not much greater. The fact is, the machinery which had been used in hoisting the bell had not been removed, and it was not possible to give the bell its full swing. Great Paul measures nearly 7 ft. inside and 8 ft. 10 in. from the base to the top of the canons, whilst the diameter is about 9 ft. 6 in. at the base. Where the clapper strikes, it is nearly 9 in. thick. The bell, in addition to the maker's name and the arms of the Dean and Chapter, bears the inscription, "Vae mihi si non evangelisavero" ("Woe is me if I preach not the Gospel").

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

The letter of "Kosmos" to the *World*, on "Eminent Persons," was last week addressed to the Archbishop of Canterbury. Some portions of it may amuse our readers:

I forget the name of the witty gentleman who said that he had never believed a Bishop was an ordinary mortal until he saw one of the members of the Episcopal Bench in his shirt-sleeves, washing his hands at the Athenæum Club. My own reverence for the mitre and its wearers is inexhaustible; but there was never a time at which I was tempted to forget that they are of my own flesh and blood. For an obscure individual, I have had a somewhat extensive acquaintance among the prelates of the Establishment; and I have uniformly found them a pleasant, well-spoken, well-mannered race of men. Your Grace sums up in your own person most of the characteristic qualities of your order. You are the incarnation of respectability, clerical dignity, and academic caution. Your appearance is not quite as stately as that of your archiepiscopal brother him of York, who might have sat for the portrait of Aristotle's magnificent man. But, after Dr. Thomson, you are the best professor of prelatial deportment who adorns the House of Lords. I doubt whether you would show to the same advantage in entering a hansom cab as the Primate of Northern England. But the gifts of the author of the *Outlines of the Laws of Thought* in this respect are altogether exceptional. If there is any situation in this world in which it is difficult to present an exterior of unruffled gravity, it is when, just as one is closing the door of one's hansom, the driver inadvertently allows a portion of the window to descend upon one's hat. Dr. Thomson's countenance under these embarrassing circumstances is a study. I have seen, indeed, a look of mild and dignified reproach pass over it—such a look as the features of an archangel might wear if a fly alighted upon his nose. But it was over in an instant; and the presence of his Grace of York in the interior seemed to transform the gondola of London, as it drove off from Palace-yard, into one of those imposing chariots, described by Dean Milman as the habitual conveyance of the medieval Pope. It is, perhaps, possible that you are not quite Dr. Thomson's equal in imperturbable composure. But your general bearing is exceedingly creditable, and the occasional relaxation of your solemnity is upon a scale thoroughly in keeping with the office which you hold.

Some persons may think your solemnity is a little overdone. But then they fail to remember that we are essentially a solemn people. Talk of the solemnity of a Bishop and Archbishop, what is it in comparison with the preternatural gravity of the young men whom I sometimes see dining in solitary grandeur at the club? No smile ever illuminates their severe countenances; they smile and even laugh in the society of friends, but by themselves they are infinitely more gloomy than are undertakers' men on duty. The keen edges of their collars run at right angles and cut their throat. The gleaming shirt-front is a strait-waistcoat. They sip their champagne as gloomily as if it was a decoction of salts and senna. They eye every person who enters the room as if he were a sacrilegious intruder upon their serious privacy. There is, perhaps, a little volume open before them on the table—it is their betting-book, or it may be one of the works of Mark Twain; which delightful author denotes the high-water stamp of their literary intelligence. But from the expression of settled melancholy visible upon their countenances, as they digest its contents, with the aid of a toothpick, one might suppose it was a manual of St. Augustine or a text-book of Thomas Aquinas. By the side of these youths, with their jaundiced air of sombre dignity, you are, my Lord Archbishop, as Yoric. It was once my privilege to sit down to dinner in your company, when all the guests, with two exceptions—a Dean or Archdeacon, or something of that sort, and myself—were Bishops. We had quite a pleasant evening, and our conversation was, on the whole, secular and humorous. Even on less festive occasions than these, your Grace's face and bearing are merrier than those of the young gentlemen of the period whom I have in my mind's eye, and whom a premature Melancholy has claimed irrevocably as her own.

At the same time, I should not go so far as to say that you are quite the wag and farceur which it is the fashion to speak of you as being. No doubt the standard of archiepiscopal fun is not very difficult of attainment. According to the popular conception, a Bishop who talks upon themes less serious than Baptismal regeneration or the reform of Convocation is a mere butterfly of the Bench. "Society," indeed, knows better. The tradition of Bishop

Wilberforce remains, and is a power, in the polite world. But though persons who are in "Society" know that the Episcopacy is very human indeed, the bulk of the world does not; while even "Society" does not scan the texture of episcopal—still less of archiepiscopal—faceties too closely. I have before now heard serious gentlemen and ladies of my acquaintance earnestly deplore your tendency to jocularity. When they have expressed themselves shocked, and asked whether report did not belie you, I have always entreated them to remember that a very little fun in a Primate of England went a very long way. For an Archbishop, I have no doubt your Grace is a vastly entertaining personage; were you a Chaplain, I should say that your ebullitions of animal spirits were so harmless that they would scarcely make a slipper-mongering spinster smile. It is pleasant to see you canter down Rotten-row, with two or three clergymen in attendance. But I am not aware that, while indulging in this exercise, you are violating any one of the injunctions of the Primitive Church.

Your career of clerical promotion was as rapid as it was tranquil. No doubt it was justified by your merits. But the personal friendship of the Queen was of some assistance. Your impartiality and your coolness never failed you; and no Scotchman who ever lived showed less of the *perferendum ingenium* of his race. You were not merely impartial; you were, to a certain extent, detached. Though a Bishop, you seemed in the Church rather than of it. You looked upon the strife of parties, you endeavoured to moderate their transports of jubilation or vindictive enthusiasm. You never seemed actively to identify yourself with either side. When the Zulus converted Dr. Colenso, and Dr. Colenso signalled the event by the publication of a very crude volume of vamped-up German theology, Protestant and Ritualistic Christendom went wild. The same extravagance was witnessed when on another occasion seven gentlemen, most of all of them clergymen, gave to the world a book of perfectly innocuous—and as, indeed, they would be now thought, rather reactionary—essays. You were quite ready to admit that it was all very shocking and sad; that a South African savage ought not to be able to argue an Anglican Bishop out of his belief in the first chapter of Genesis, and that Mr. Jowett made a mistake—from the point of view of orthodoxy, not from the point of view of his own shrewd and calculating heterodoxy—in posing before the world as a Balliol Socrates. Probably your own estimate of the worth of these compositions was identical with that expressed of them by Mr. Frederic Harrison in one of the most brilliant critiques which even he has ever written in the *Westminster Review*. Your demeanour under these circumstances was worthy of Lord Melbourne. You would not solemnly denounce Dr. Colenso or Mr. Jowett and his collaborators with bell, book, and candle. In the midst of the theological whirlwind you stood as still as the just man of Horace; and if anyone had asked you how you felt, you might have truthfully said, using a reply made by Dr. Johnson on an analogous occasion, "like the Monument."

LAW PROCEEDINGS.

A motion was made on Tuesday before Mr. Justice Chitty, on behalf of Messrs. Chapman and Hall, the proprietors and publishers of the *Fortnightly Review*, for an injunction to restrain Messrs. C. Kegan Paul and Co., from publishing in a separate form some articles on Afghanistan, which appeared in the plaintiffs' magazine. The writer of the article, Mr. Blunt, was employed by the plaintiffs to write the articles in question, which were published in the *Review* between August and January last. The author subsequently collected them and had them published by the defendants, and the plaintiffs, on the ground that the copyright was theirs, asked the Court to restrain the separate publication. The author submitted that he had a right to do what he had done, and said that he had the permission of the editor, Mr. John Morley. To this Mr. Chapman replied that the editor was their servant, and could not give permission, to which Mr. Morley set up editorial prerogative; and the defendants also contended that the plaintiffs only had the right to publish the article in magazine form, while the right to publish in a separate form remained in the author. Mr. Macnaghten, Q.C., and Mr. Maclean appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Romer, Q.C., and Mr. Phipson Beale for the defendants. Mr. Justice Chitty granted the injunction till the trial of the action or further order, costs in the motion to be costs in the action. Mr. Macnaghten said he would take the injunction *pro forma*, but would give permission to the defendants to publish till the trial of the action, the defendants keeping an account.

A notorious Leicester drunkard named John Hutchins, has become so accustomed to being apprehended for this offence that he has acquired the habit of repairing to the police-station whenever he finds himself in that condition. On the occasion of his last offence, this week, he just managed to get inside the front door of the police-station, where he quietly awaited the assistance of a police officer to remove him to the cells. He was sent to prison for three weeks with hard labour. This is his 57th conviction.

Mr. Justice Chitty had again before him on Tuesday the application of the proprietors of *Punch*, for an injunction to restrain Messrs. Standerwick, hostlers of Bristol, and Messrs. Hodgell and Stephens, auctioneers and advertisement agents, Clifton, for selling *Punch* with a wrapper full of advertisements, and interleaved with sheets of advertisements. An interim injunction was obtained a fortnight ago, when the Court was informed that the defendants bought large numbers of copies of *Punch*, which is published at 3d., and sold them for 1d. each, after putting on it a wrapper of their own with the title *Punch* on it, and advertisements for which they are paid. They also put between every two pages of *Punch* two pages of paid advertisements, and it was against this act that the plaintiffs sought the injunction. The defendants having, since the interim injunction was obtained, desired to desist from the said acts, they on Tuesday by counsel appeared in court and gave an undertaking in terms of the notice of motion, and agreed to pay the plaintiffs' costs as between solicitor and client. Mr. Justice Chitty thought the defendants had been very well advised.

THE COURT.

The Queen's birthday was officially celebrated on Saturday. The Ministers gave State dinners, the Household troops paraded at the Horse Guards, and there were numerous illuminations in London at night.

Divine service was solemnised on Sunday morning at Balmoral Castle, by the Rev. A. Campbell, of Crathie, in the presence of Her Majesty, Princess Beatrice, and the Princesses of Hesse and the Royal Household.

The Duke of Edinburgh visited Maidstone on Friday, and spoke at a public meeting on behalf of the proposed Royal College of Music. On Monday the Duke presided at a meeting of the Committee for the proposed International Fisheries Exhibition to be held in London next year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Duke of Bedford has returned his tenants 25 per cent. of their rents for the past half-year.

Vice-Chancellor Sir C. Hall was stricken with paralysis on Friday last while walking home. The latest medical report indicates favourable progress towards recovery.

The dignity of Knighthood is to be conferred on the Chief Justices of the colonies of Ceylon, Hongkong, Gold Coast, Leeward Islands, and Mauritius.

A report has been received from Madeira that one of the 25-pounder breechloading guns had burst on board Her Majesty's ship *Swiftsure*, killing one man and injuring three others.

The Grand Prix de Paris, ran for on Sunday in the Bois de Boulogne, was won by Mr. Rymill's Bruce, defeating seven other horses.

In the cricket match between the Australians and Lancashire, the former won by four wickets. The match between Surrey and Middlesex was won by Surrey by twenty-three runs. The match between the Australians and Yorkshire was drawn undecided. Sussex defeated Derbyshire by three runs.

The Marquis of Conyngham died on Friday last, aged 57; and Mr. R. P. Nesbit, formerly M.P. for Chippenham, died on Wednesday, aged 88.

Mr. E. Hewitt, a stationmaster on the Furness Railway, was run over by a train on Friday and killed.

Three men, brothers, working in a colliery at Neston, near Chester, on Friday, were buried beneath a mass of earth which fell in upon them. Two of the men were killed, and the third sustained very severe injuries.

Mr. Michael Davitt, who is about to sail for the United States, addressed a meeting on Tuesday at Liverpool, in which he inveighed strongly against the landlord system in Ireland, and maintained the justice and expediency of legislative independence for that country.

A man who had been sentenced to seven days' imprisonment for attempting to shake hands with the Princess of Wales during the recent visit to Leicester has been released at the request of the Prince and Princess.

At an early hour on Thursday morning a dynamite explosion occurred at Nobel's Explosive Manufactory, Ardeer, Irvine, Ayrshire, killing one man and blowing a sample magazine to atoms.

On Monday a pleasure boat was run into and cut down by a steam-tug at Ramsgate. Of six persons on board the boat only four were rescued, the other two being drowned.

On Tuesday a farmer, while ploughing in a field near Turfiff, was struck by lightning and rendered insensible. One of his horses was killed and another severely burned.

"A Teacher" writes to the *Standard*:—"The circular to which your correspondent 'Inquirer' refers in this morning's edition of your paper was read by me some time ago, and I must confess that, like him, I was greatly struck by it. After reading his letter an event which happened last night will be read of with interest by your readers. On arriving at school this (Thursday) morning, the teachers of one of the largest Board Schools in London found that their school had been entered during their absence, and about twenty desks and as many cupboards had been forced open. Of course, all the money which had been left in them was stolen. The question naturally arises, 'Who is to bear the loss?' Is it to fall on the teachers, who obeyed the Board's regulation and kept the money in the school? Perhaps the Finance Committee of the London School Board will take the matter into their consideration."

At Southport on Wednesday night Mr. Barnum, the American showman, who has just arrived in England, delivered an address concerning Jumbo. Had he known, he said, that there was such a deep-rooted desire for the animal to remain in England he would not have bought it, but he only became aware of the fact when too late, and when fifty millions of people in America were looking for his arrival. Jumbo, however, was as happy across the Atlantic as he was in Regent's-park. No attempt had been made to train him for the ring. He marched at the head of the procession, and showed no signs of viciousness, but was, on the contrary, as docile as a lamb. As to the assertion that Jumbo had taken to whisky, it was utterly untrue, not a drop having been given him since he landed. The purchase of the animal had proved a big financial success, and he hoped to be able to make arrangements to bring him to this country in his menagerie next winter.

The College of the Jesuit Fathers at Beaumont, Old Windsor, was on Thursday the scene of a notable event in the history of the Bourbon family. The occasion, which attracted many adherents of the Carlist cause to this country, was the first communion of Don Jaime, Prince de Bourbon, the only son of Don Carlos and Dona Margarita, the Duke and Duchess of Madrid. The ceremonial took place at seven o'clock in the morning, in the beautiful chapel of St. Joseph. Low mass was said by the Rector of the College. Among the congregation were the Duke and Duchess of Madrid, their daughters, the Infantas Blanca,

Elvira, Beatriz, and Alicia, the Marquis of Villadarias, Countess of Calababuro, Count Lasken, and Gen. Sparguirre. The parents of Don Jaime and the distinguished Carlists present, as well as fourteen students, communicated with the Prince of Bourbon. At three o'clock in the afternoon, it being the festival of Corpus Christi, there was a procession, consisting of the clergy with the Host, Don Carlos, Dona Margarita, Don Jaime, the Infantas, the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, and the visitors attending the ceremonial. Upon quitting the chapel within which the service was commenced, the Host, under a rich silken canopy, preceded by priests, acolytes, and students, the latter chanting and carrying banners and tapers, was borne by the rector through the pleasant grove of the charming grounds to a grassy eminence, where, in front of a temporary altar erected beneath an old oak, the Rev. Father Vaughan preached a sermon. The fact of Don Jaime having attended his first communion was telegraphed in the morning to the Carlist journals in Spain.

On Thursday the Dean of Westminster presided at St. James's Hall, when Pere Hyacinthe delivered his second conference in aid of the mission work which he is carrying on in France, the subject being "The Revelation of God in the World of To-day." He began by alluding to Atheism, which had been, he said, the outcome of a great social revolution and an eruption, especially in science. This revolution had spread much among the people on the Continent, but in England chiefly among men of science; and we had in the present day a great exhibition of positivism and materialism, though there had never been a century in which the revelation of God had been so great or so brilliant as in this the nineteenth century. The events of this great century, the great battles from Austerlitz to Plevna, which had set up and destroyed empires, afforded the most powerful evidence of the action of Providence. Science by its immortal revelations had proved natural religion; but to men of science the light was darkened because their eyes were blinded. They dealt with material objects, outside of ourselves, and not belonging to the inner vision to which the only realities were the things which "Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, and which have not entered into the heart of man." When men of science say they understand matter, this is exactly what they do not understand. They find matter governed by law, and the existence of law implies a legislator. Future wisdom will laugh at the unhealthy period in which we exist. In this 19th century the existence of the God of Nature was established. Natural religion before the coming of Christ, as we find it underfoot by Confucius and Socrates, was an aspiration after something better, and a preparation for the Gospel; but this theism was widely different from the deism which places God beyond the stars "careless of mankind," who are left the absolute masters of the world. Atheism had power to invade countries, to take capitals, to overthrow empires, and to uproot dynasties, but it could not conquer religion. Pere Hyacinthe, after entering deeply into the evidences which appeal to the inner consciousness, concluded by a powerful summing-up of the scriptural evidence that Jesus is the Son of God and something more than man. A vote of thanks to Pere Hyacinthe was moved by the chairman, and passed. The third conference, on Christian unity, will be given on Monday.

The Armenian Patriarch has forwarded the following letter of condolence to Lord Hartington:—"Constantinople, May 10-22.—My Lord Marquis,—The sad news of the assassination of Lord Frederick George Cavendish has filled us with the deepest grief, as he had been a dear and a true friend to Armenia and to our suffering fellow-countrymen. May the Almighty grant repose to his soul and give your Lordship strength to bear this irreparable loss—a loss which is not only regretted by the faithful children of England, but by Armenia and Armenians and the Christian world at large. Allow me, my Lord, to express to you, on behalf of my fellow-countrymen, their condolence, and their continual prayer will be that the Lord preserve you from all danger and give you long life, and thus enable you to fulfil your laudable duties to your country and to Christianity. Thus praying, my Lord, with all sincerity and devotion in Jesus Christ to support you in this misfortune, I remain, in praying for your consolation, ARCHEVÊQUE NERCES. The Most Noble Marquis of Hartington, London." To this letter, which was forwarded to him by Mr. George Hagopian, Lord Hartington replied on June 1 through his secretary, requesting Mr. Hagopian to be good enough to take a fitting opportunity of conveying to the Armenian Patriarch, and through him to the Armenian people generally, his Lordship's sincere thanks for the kind expressions of sympathy and condolence contained in his Eminence's letter.

On Monday afternoon a sad accident happened at Runcorn, by which about a dozen persons were injured, some very seriously. The procession of Sanger's circus formed in Bridge-street, when, owing, it is stated, to the falling of one of the ladders used in arranging the triumphal and other cars, about eight ponies, attached to a carriage adorned with a figure of some animal, became startled, and ran off at a very rapid pace. Immediately behind this carriage was a colossal car, drawn by about forty horses, and the result of the ponies becoming alarmed was that all the animals belonging to the establishment bolted. About fifty yards lower down, at a point opposite the Commissioners' office, a great crowd had collected, and the sight of the runaway animals produced among them the greatest terror and excitement. They trampled upon one another in their desire to escape, but were not allowed more than a few seconds to effect this, for the ponies were upon them almost instantly. A large number of persons were injured, and several were removed to the police station and adjoining shops, where every assistance was rendered them by local doctors.

On Saturday evening Mr. Benjamin Duffin, a clerk in the Post Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, was drowned in the River Lea. The deceased gentleman, with two others, engaged a boat, and whilst rowing towards Tottenham, round a point, came into violent collision with another boat, the shock of which overturned their craft, and threw all three occupants into the water. There were large crowds of persons on either bank, and the rescue of two of the gentlemen was effected, but although a very gallant attempt was made to save Mr. Duffin, the effort failed. The drags were therefore procured, and in a short time the body was brought to the surface.

On Tuesday the Mayoress of Leicester received from the Princess of Wales a letter referring to the attempt of Walkerdine to shake hands with her Royal Highness, he having made a bet that he would do so. The Princess says that she did not push the man away with her parasol. On the contrary, the feeling in her mind was that of horror at the rough manner in which the man was treated by the police, and, fearing that the officers' horses might tread upon him, she put out her parasol to protect him. Her Royal Highness also expressed at the close of her letter the pleasure her Royal Highness and the Prince felt at the manner in which they were received in Leicester. She added that the kind and hearty reception touched them very deeply, and that the 29th of May would be engraved on their memories as one of the brightest and most pleasant days in their lives.

A very pleasant feature in a very sad story came out in the Liverpool Coroner's Court on Saturday. A poor boy who sold newspapers, but could not sell enough to earn a living, committed suicide in a fit of despair. One of the witnesses was a policeman, who, it turned out, was in the habit of teaching a class of destitute boys when relieved from duty, and had on one occasion given 3d. to the poor lad in question, who was one of his scholars, when he had had nothing to eat all day.

A destructive thunderstorm passed over a wide district of Scotland on Wednesday afternoon, causing considerable damage. Two bullocks were killed at Kinnethmont; the residence of Mr. Farra, town clerk at Fraserburgh, was damaged by lightning; and Isaac Adams, aged 17, engaged at the shaft of a coal pit at Penicuik, was killed by lightning. Considerable destruction has been caused to fruit blossoms by the heavy showers on Wednesday, and gardens have suffered severely.

Edwin Batterby, managing clerk of the Lewes Probate Registry, who has been suffering from depression of spirits for some time past, on Tuesday entered the surgery of Messrs. Rigden and Hall, situated just two doors from his own office, for the purpose, it is supposed, of obtaining medical advice, and immediately fired two shots at Mr. Hall with a revolver, wounding him severely. One shot passed through the back of the right leg, just below the knee-cap, and the second bullet grazed the scalp just above the ear. Batterby was at once removed to the police-station, having all the appearance of a madman.

On Sunday morning, as a coachman in the employment of Mr. Potter, of Ennismore-gardens, was driving a landau across Oxford-street from Grosvenor-square, the vehicle was run into by an omnibus belonging to the London General Omnibus Company. The coachman was thrown violently to the ground, and, though at once removed to the hospital, died early on Monday morning.

An investigation is being made by the Kingsbridge police into the circumstances attending the death of the second son of Mr. A. F. Holdsworth, a justice of the peace for Devon. It is alleged that during the absence of the parents the servant thrust the unfortunate lad into a tub of boiling water. His legs and lower portion of the body were terribly scalded, and the poor little fellow went into convulsions and died in great agony.

An old lady named Johnston, 80 years of age, has been burnt to death in her lodgings at Kingstown through having, it is supposed, left a lighted candle too near the bed.

A boy in the employ of an hotel-keeper at Balham was recently charged by his master with having stolen £18, and was told he would be forgiven if he brought it back. The lad left the room, and was shortly afterwards found decapitated on the neighbouring railway. Twelve pounds were in his pockets and a watch, and on Wednesday Mr. Downie, the landlord, applied to the magistrate at Wandsworth for an order for the money (which is in the hands of the police) to be returned to him. The magistrate declined to make an order, and said the applicant might bring an action.

We trust that Nonconformity and total abstinence are not going down in pecuniary value. It almost looks like it, however, when we see an advertisement for a reporter, who, besides possessing professional ability, must be both a Dissenter and a teetotaler, and then be satisfied to find himself passing rich on salary and commission amounting to 30s. a-week.

On Saturday night a youth named Thomas Dunn was crossing Brucebridge-street, Aston, where a Birmingham fair is being held, when he was attacked by a number of roughs. He was knocked down, and when on the ground two of the gang kicked him savagely about the body, and beat him about the head with some bars of iron piping. He was so seriously injured that he now lies in the hospital in a dying state. Two men have been arrested, charged with the assault.

At six o'clock on Sunday evening a number of men, residing in the neighbourhood of Southwark, were sailing down the Thames from Bankside to Erith in a barge, when the sail suddenly "jibbed," sweeping two of them into the stream. Their names are Thomas Howard and W. James. Howard's mother, on receiving the news of her son's death, fainted, and without recovering consciousness died within an hour.

Mr. John T. Mackley having forwarded to Lord Shaftesbury a copy of his lyric, "A Tournament of Doves," has, in acknowledgment, received the following reply:—"I enter heartily into all your sentiments. These pigeon matches and the like of them are simply detestable. But 'sport' and 'science' are held in the present day to be an ample answer to every argument. No expression of abhorrence on my part will be of any avail. When I was young such expressions from my tongue and pen would have been put down as impertinence. In my old age they would be described as 'twaddle.'—I am, Sir, yours, &c., SHAFTESBURY."

A shocking murder was committed at St. George's-in-the-East on Wednesday afternoon. Timothy Sullivan, a labourer, went home intoxicated. His wife, as far as is known at present, gently remonstrated with him, and asked him to give up drinking. The man thereupon seized a bar of iron, which served as a poker, and struck her so savagely that she soon afterwards died. The man was speedily apprehended and virtually confessed his crime, though he declared he "did not mean to hurt her."

The first wheat ears bearing bloom on them this year, says the *Farmer*, have been received from the Vale of Gloucester; they were the early Talavera variety, and were gathered by Mr. Long. In Hampshire another correspondent favours us with the information that a field of wheat well coming into ear on Sunday, the 28th ult., was found to be well in bloom generally on the 31st. From many other districts—Essex, Kent, Surrey, besides the south-west counties—particulars have been given of the earing of wheat having begun in the past week, and thus harvest in mid-July may be reasonably expected. Rapid growth from the grassy stage to the grain formation in the ear is always desirable, as checks to progress, in barley especially, are adverse to good crops. Hay-making, under favourable circumstances, has begun in several districts, both in the low level meadows and warm slopes of uplands. The swathe is often heavy and generally good, so that prospects of a valuable forage yield are now encouraging most farmers. Of the weather, a grateful Dorsetshire correspondent says "it has been all we can wish for," and where rain was not wanted for wheat it greatly benefited the barley, oats, potatoes, and early rape. It also nicely softened the surface for the sowing of Swede turnip seed, and generally the fallows are now being worked into a clean and friable condition. Cutting of clover is common, and the crop is often fine, being heavy and well-matured. The spring-sown grain is irregular, the majority of good fields being contrasted with patchy growth on poor lands, where sowing was late and coincident with the spell of cold winds that marked a few weeks ago. Of course, from some spots come grievous complaints of the effects of cold rain, night frosts, and rust, so that Suffolk, Sussex, and some other counties can refer to parishes where the colour of wheat is yellow, the plant thin, and the strength poor. In Notts, on some of the badly-farmed soils, nothing is prospering, but most light and good land is bearing crops of full promise. Norfolk farmers are hopeful of their barley crop being good enough for the Burton brewers, so much have the fields improved by welcome rain and subsequent sunshine. The wail that came from Yorkshire in April has not been heard lately, the season making amends for its first severity in the north.

A Parliamentary return just issued shows that in the five years, 1877-81, 68 bodies (60 male and 8 female) were found in the Thames within the precincts of the City of London district, and 1,818 (1,270 male and 548 female) in the metropolitan police district. With regard to the City, 16 bodies were discovered in 1877, 10 in 1878, 18 in 1879, 14 in 1880, and 10 in 1881; and to the metropolitan district, 239 in 1877, 876 in 1878, 217 in 1879, 209 in 1880, and 277 in 1881. Of the total found in the City district, the results of coroners' inquests were 25 verdicts of accidental death, 2 of wilful murder, and 9 of suicide, whilst in 32 cases no opinion was expressed as to the cause of death. In the cases in the metropolitan district, 1,084 verdicts of accidental death were returned, 8 of wilful murder, and 112 of suicide, while in 599 cases an open verdict was given, the balance being accounted for by no inquests being thought necessary in certain cases. The unusually large total discovered in 1878 is accounted for by the fact that the number drowned through the wreck of the *Princess Alice* is included.

The annual dinner of St. John's Clergy Foundation School at Leatherhead, was held on Wednesday evening at Willis's Rooms; Sir S. Northcote, M.P., was in the chair. In proposing the toast of the evening, "Prosperity to St. John's Foundation School," Sir S. Northcote said it would be indecorous in him to dwell on the claims of the clergy to the consideration of the people of this country. Merely as a body of men devoting their lives to the necessities of the poor, sick, and dying, and to the promotion of education, without regard to their higher functions, the clergy laid the people under a debt of gratitude which it was difficult adequately to express. But with all the social advantages enjoyed by a married clergy for usefulness to the people, there were also serious disadvantages. A clergyman had not only to sympathize with the sick and sorrowful, but he had to fight against the difficulties and throw off the cares which were involved in wife and family. It was incumbent, therefore, on the laity to take on themselves a share of the burdens which fell too exclusively on the clergy. To that end many institutions had been founded for the benefit of the more necessitous of the clergy. There was no kind of assistance so valuable and useful as that given by the institution for which he was pleading. First, the assistance was given when a man was actually at work, and most needed it to enable him to do his work without the undue pressure of home anxieties. Besides, the assistance was not given too late, as it might be after the death of the father of the family. The children, too, were enabled to get a start in life such as would enable them to help their parents in old age. By such institutions also the children were enabled to attain a position not inferior to that of their parents. It would be lamentable if the children of gently born and bred clergymen were compelled to sink into a lower social grade. The system of competitive examinations made such help to the poorer clergy all the more necessary. He was glad to give a satisfactory account of the school, which had been in existence for 30 years. The number of scholars had gradually risen, and was now 130. There were differences of opinion as to the different systems adopted in charities of this character. There was the question of canvassing and voting. But in that institution a careful scrutiny of the candidates was made, and none but deserving candidates were admitted. The average income of the parents was only £200, and the average number of children of the parents was seven. A thoroughly good education was given, and the pupils had in many cases highly distinguished themselves. He regretted, however, to say that the subscriptions were not so high as could be wished, and had of late rather fallen off. This was not surprising in present circumstances; but it ought to be remembered that the clergy had borne much more than their share of the losses incurred through the recent agricultural depression.

PAINTED WINDOWS, as memorials of departed worth and gallantry, have an interest in the eyes of all, the evidence of this being striking on the occasion of the unveiling of "The Memorial to the 24th Regiment" at Brecon, executed by Mr. W. G. Taylor for their comrades, past and present. He will have pleasure in showing the design at the "Art" Works, 4, Berners-street, London.

The annual examination for scholarships which have been placed at the disposal of the London School Board will be held on the 29th and 30th of this month. This year there are eight ordinary scholarships to be competed for, ranging in value from £28 to £30 a year—four for boys and four for girls: namely, two Lawrence Memorial scholarships; four given by the Drapers' Company; and two given by the Clothworkers' Company. There are also some scholarships for blind children given by the Committee of the Gardner's Trust. Candidates for election to the ordinary scholarships must be boys and girls of good character who were under the age of thirteen on the last day of May, 1882, and who, during each of the three years immediately preceding this date have attended regularly a public elementary school or schools within the limits of the metropolis. The requirements for the blind scholarships are similar, with the exception that the limit of age is fourteen on the last day of May, and the regular attendance at a public elementary school is required for only two years.

The Lords of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education have made an order dismissing the members of the School Board for Barmby-on-the-Marsh, near Howden, Yorkshire, and have themselves appointed a new Board of five members. It appears that the Education Department have been making inquiry into the working of the Elementary Education Act within the district of Barmby, and have satisfied themselves that the members of the old Board have failed in their duty as a local authority, inasmuch as they have neglected to carry out the provisions of the Act respecting the employment of children.

The mail steamer *Warwick Castle*, which arrived at Plymouth on Wednesday from Cape Town and Madeira, brought some particulars of the gun accident on board Her Majesty's ship *Swiftsure*. The *Swiftsure* reached Madeira on Tuesday of last week, and at once saluted the Portuguese flag. Upon the firing of the sixteenth gun the accident occurred. It is asserted that what then took place was the result of carelessness. The gunner's mate, it is stated, was apprised of the fact that the breech of one of the starboard guns was insecure, but paid no heed. On the trigger being pulled, the breech-piece flew out, and rebounding to the opposite gun, struck Charles James, gunner's mate, on the side, killing him instantly. One of the men at the same gun had his right arm broken, and it was at once amputated by the ship's surgeon. Two of the men at the gun itself were injured. One had his eye burned, and it is thought he may lose its sight, and the other's face was burned. On Saturday the deceased was interred in the cemetery at Funchal. Captain Aitchison, the officers, and most of the crew, and many of the officers and men of a French frigate that was in Funchal Bay attended, all being in uniform. The deceased was buried with naval honours.

On Sunday a meeting of Nihilists and American Fenian "Plenipotentiary Delegates" took place at a house in the Soho district. The object was to consider the advisability of an official union between the two parties, who, in the opinion of the originators, had each for their aim the total and unconditional eradication of their respective Governments. A Russian delegate from Moscow, narrating the history of the Nihilists, declared that one-half of the Russians were members, and the other half sympathized with the movement. The Nihilists now influenced Russian foreign policy. A delegate of O'Donovan Rossa's party followed, and it was decided that an official union should be established between the Nihilists and the Fenians.

A story of ill-treatment of emigrants on board the English steamer, *Nemesis*, has been reported at New York. The *Nemesis* was chartered by the Royal Netherlands Steamship Company to run between Amsterdam and New York. She was commanded by Captain Peace, and the officers were chiefly Englishmen. The tale told by the emigrants is that the steerage was filthy and overcrowded, the food was insufficient and unwholesome, and the water brackish. The surgeon was drunk most of the time, and the petty officers, who were very brutal to the unfortunate creatures who had entrusted themselves to their care, yet consented to sell them morsels of food and sips of water, for which they exacted extravagant prices. The children received a rancid mess composed of condensed milk and salt water. The natural consequence of all this was that diarrhoea, dysentery, and measles broke out among the unhappy passengers, of whom eighteen are dead, and there are others dying in the hospital.

The London correspondent of the *Western Morning News* says:—"There is a serious business at Westbourne-grove Chapel, the chief centre of the Baptist community in the West-end. The new pastor, Mr. Tuckwell, has given mortal offence to the old deacons. Chiefly at the suggestion of Mr. Lewis, his predecessor, he has endeavoured to make considerable changes. The deacons are for the most part somewhat antiquated, and a new spirit was necessary to bring the administration of the church into harmony with its growth. At present the deacons hold office for life, and Mr. Tuckwell suggested that the election should be for a term of years. This has excited extraordinary bitterness. At a church meeting on Wednesday night the pastor was denounced in the most violent terms. He was accused of being arbitrary and domineering; he was told that he was no gentleman; his explanations were received with derision; and eventually he was forced to leave the room, after declaring, amidst exclamations of assent, that he might be obliged to throw up his appointment. Of course, the deacons were not arbitrary and domineering, and their fine sense of courtesy was remarkably illustrated throughout their proceedings. Still it is possible that the theory of representation which gives deacons office for life may not commend itself to the whole Baptist community. As a matter of fact, it prevails in no other popular institution in the country. If Mr. Tuckwell should be forced to go, a serious blow will be inflicted on a church which has shown new life and energy since he undertook the pastorate."

STAINED GLASS.—The Royal establishment of Mayer and Co., of Munich, whose London show-rooms are at 149, New Bond-street, submit, free of charge, designs for any windows in contemplation. Their works are executed in accordance with the style of architecture, in very best and richest pot-metal glass, or, if desired, with enamel and perspective drawings like in the windows of the Cathedrals of London, Glasgow, Cologne, and others.

The London Steamboat Company (Limited) has conferred a boon on the citizens of London which no doubt will be gratefully appreciated by all classes, especially those confined during business hours. Under the management of Mr. Edgar Shand, it has inaugurated a series of evening trips on the Thames to Rosherville-gardens, and Gravesend. Starting from the Old Swan Pier at 6 o'clock each evening the boat calls at Greenwich, Blackwall, and Woolwich. In this exceptionally fine season the trip is being availed of largely by commercial men, working men, and others who either spend a "happy evening" in Rosherville-gardens strolling over Windmill Hill, purchasing in the pretty village of Mitten, or enjoy the charming pleasant surroundings of the Clarendon Hotel at Gravesend. Those who avail themselves of the trip have the opportunity of returning to London by the last train from Gravesend at very moderate fares. The admirably fitted steamboat, the *Sea Swallow*, commanded by Captain Peckett, has been placed on this service and makes the return trip to London from Gravesend each morning, arriving at Old Swan Pier at 10 o'clock. The public are to be congratulated on being afforded the opportunity of breathing the invigorating air, and at comparatively trifling cost. The tickets also include admission to Rosherville Gardens and return 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class by rail from Gravesend.

On Monday a horse attached to a lorry, belonging to a grocer, of Shipley, near Bradford, took fright and dashed off down Otley-road, Shipley. A Mrs. Bankart, of Victoria-park, Shipley, turned into Ives-street, apparently in her desire to get out of the danger, but the horse suddenly darted into that street, and Mrs. Bankart became entangled in the wheels of the lorry, and was dragged down the street. When Mrs. Bankart was extricated from the wheels her legs were found to be broken, and she was otherwise much injured. She is not expected to survive.

Lady John Manners on Wednesday presented the prizes which were won at the recent Exhibition of ship models held at Fishmongers' Hall. The Dutch Minister expressed the interest felt by his King and country in the progress of shipbuilding. Lord John Manners and Mr. W. H. Smith also addressed the meeting.

GARIBALDI.

General Garibaldi died in Caprera at half-past six o'clock on Friday night last. It is said he died with the window of his room wide open, while the sun was setting behind Corica. Before the last agony began, a bird alighted, twittering, on the window-sill. Garibaldi saw it, and stammered, "Quanto o allegro" ("How joyful it is"). This is pretty and sentimental, even if not true. The Pope, on being informed of the General's death, stood perfectly motionless for some moments, and then said, "May God Almighty have mercy on him." Garibaldi left the following concerning the disposal of his body:—

"Having by testament determined that my body shall be cremated, I charge my wife with the fulfilment of this my will. Should she die before me I will do the same for her. A small urn of granite shall be made which shall enclose her ashes and mine. The urn shall be placed upon the wall behind the sarcophagus of our children, and beneath the acacia tree which covers it."

The following is a translation of the autograph letter written by Garibaldi from Caprera on September 27, 1877, to Dr. Prandina, regarding the cremation of his body:—

"Mio carissimo Prandina.—You kindly undertake the cremation of my body; I am grateful to you. On the road leading from this house northwards to the seashore there is, at a distance of 1,300 paces to the left, a depression in the ground, bounded by a wall. Upon that corner you will erect a pile of timber, two metres high, of acacia, linden, myrtle, and other aromatic woods. On the pile you will place an iron couch, and upon that the uncovered bier, with my remains upon it, dressed in the red shirt. A handful of ashes shall be preserved in an urn of any kind; and this is to be placed in the little sepulchre which contains the ashes of my daughters, Rosa and Annita. Yours always, 'G. GARIBALDI.'"

Unfortunately the General's wish has not been complied with. The family having held a council together on Wednesday decided that the cremation of the General's body shall not take place. On Thursday he was buried in the cemetery of the island of Caprera. The funeral ceremony lasted from a quarter to four until five o'clock, a storm of wind and rain raging the whole time. The coffin, which was covered with garlands of flowers, was borne by some of the survivors of the Thousand of Marsala and was followed to the grave by the Duke of Genoa, Signor Zanardelli, Minister of Public Works, General Ferrero, Minister of War, representatives of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, and delegates of 300 various associations. Speeches at the grave were delivered by Signor Alfieri di Sostegno, Vice-President of the Senate, Signor Farini, President of the Chamber of Deputies, the two Ministers present, and Signor Crispi. All were applauded. As the coffin was lowered into the grave salutes were fired by the *Washington* and *Cariddi*.

SPECTACLES VERSUS BLINDNESS.—One-fourth of those suffering from blindness can trace their calamity to those of common spectacles or lenses imperfectly adapted to the sight. Mr. Henry Laurence, F.R.S., Oculist Optician, personally adapts his Improved Spectacles at his residence, 3, Endsleigh-gardens, Euston-square, London, daily (Saturdays excepted) ten, to four Sir Julius Benedict writes:—"I have tried the principal Opticians in London without success, but your spectacles suit me admirably. The clearness of your glasses, as compared with others, is really surprising." Dr. Bird, Chelmsford, late Surgeon-Major, W.E.M., writes:—"I could not have believed it possible that my sight could have been so much improved and relieved at my age, 82. I can now read the smallest print, although suffering from cataract on the right eye." The Rev. Mother Abbess, St. Mary's Abbey, Hendon, says:—"The spectacles supplied to myself and several members of the Convent have given great satisfaction." Similar testimonials from John Woolcott, Esq., F.R.C.S., Founder of the Kent County Ophthalmic Hospital, Maidstone; Ven. Archdeacon Palmer, Clifton; Lieutenant-General Macmillan, Brestwood; the Rev. Joseph Hargreaves, Uxbridge-road, and hundreds of others. Mr. Laurence's Pamphlet, "Spectacles, their Use and Abuse," post free.

2/- TEA OF EXTRAORDINARY QUALITY, As Supplied to Dukes, Earls, Barons, and the County Families of England.

THE unprecedented depression in the Tea Market now enables COOPER COOPER and CO. to offer such value in Tea as would, a few years ago, have been considered simply impossible, but is now a realised fact, for at

TWO SHILLINGS A POUND

COOPER COOPER and CO. are able to supply Tea of amazing strength and exquisite quality, while the choice kinds at Three Shillings a pound, which are coming to hand in lessening quantities year by year, COOPER COOPER and CO. have the greatest difficulty, after ransacking the markets of China and India, in procuring in sufficient quantities for their consumption. These choice and selected Teas COOPER COOPER and CO. have the honour to supply to many Foreign Princes, Potentates, Ambassadors, &c.

THE enormous success—without competitors and with no rivals—which has attended the sale of COOPER COOPER and CO.'S Tea is perhaps unparalleled in the annals of this or any other trade, and can only be accounted for by the way in which their business has been conducted, which has gained the patronage of all classes. COOPER COOPER and CO. number among their customers Princes, Dukes, Earls, Barons—in fact, a large percentage of the entire Peerage—Church dignitaries of every grade, and ministers of all denominations, County families from every county in Great Britain, and from all classes of the community. COOPER COOPER and CO. are also shipping their Teas every day to foreign parts. Earls would appear to draw its supplies from COOPER COOPER and CO.'S Stores, and in almost every large city, and especially in the seaports of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America—in fact, to the very ends of the earth—COOPER COOPER and CO.'S Teas and COOPER COOPER and CO.'S name are known.

COOPER COOPER and CO. have their own Agents in China and India, and are consequently able to sell their Tea at a price which is actually under that which wholesale merchants, brokers, &c., charge to ordinary dealers. They are enabled to do this, as they have not the expense of travellers and no bad debts to provide for, their terms being strictly for net cash before delivery. They also save an immense amount by keeping no horses and vans—many houses having from 20 to 100 horses, vans, and two men to each, to deliver, sometimes, half a pound of tea miles and miles away, this overwhelming expense having all to come out of the quality of the Tea.

COOPER COOPER and CO. have, in fact, no expense but India's penurious rent and labour, which, in consequence of still-increasing business amount only to a fraction on the price of the Tea they sell.

COOPER COOPER and CO. may mention that they include among the regular buyers of their Tea a great many London Tea Brokers, from the simple fact that it can be purchased cheaper and better from them than from the importers themselves.

COOPER COOPER and CO. sell their Teas for ready money only. They have thus no provision to make for bad or doubtful debts.

AND now a word about this year's crop. It is hardly satisfactory on the whole, but some of the choice crops secured by COOPER COOPER and CO. are simply delicious. COOPER COOPER and CO. are still enabled to sell the very best at Three Shillings a pound, and it is veritably a

marvel of goodness—a "thing of beauty" and "a joy for ever." But the most astonishing thing of modern times is the Tea at Two Shillings a pound which COOPER COOPER and CO. are now selling. The rich and wealthy buy this Tea. Ladies drink it in their boudoirs, and at their early dinners, and as one of our country patrons writes, "It is lovely."

COOPER COOPER and CO. may add that

INDIAN TEA

is becoming day by day a greater favourite among the best judges, and this year's crop has been prepared with greater care than ever. It is strong, pungent, with most agreeable flavour, and the better it is known the more it will be liked.

THE TEA IS 3s. A POUND FOR THE BEST.

COOPER COOPER and CO. charge threepence a package (of any size) for delivering their Teas at any of the Railway Stations in London, or any place within the limits of the London Fares Delivery Co., thus putting all on an equality: those who send for their Tea, and those who require it sent.

COOPER COOPER and CO. do not pay railway carriage, but are willing to compound for the same on receiving the sum of 9d. in addition to the price of the Tea, to any Railway Station in England, on quantities of the value of £2 and upwards. Families residing in the country can thus by clubbing together, have their Tea sent almost carriage free, as well as save about 9d. a pound in the cost.

COOPER COOPER & CO., 50, King William Street, London Bridge; 63, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.; 268, Regent Circus, W.; 35, Strand (near Charing Cross), W.C.; 7, Westbourne Grove, London, W.

BIRTHS.

May 22, at Ferndale House, Cottage Grove, Southsea, the wife of Mr. Lieutenant WILLIAM MORRIS SAVAGE, R.N., of a son.
May 31, at the Vicarage, Tonge-cum-Brightmet, the wife of the Rev. ALFRED STEPHENS, of twins (boy and girl).
June 1, at 63, Great King-street, Edinburgh, the wife of Captain COLE, 3rd Dragoon Guards, of a daughter.
June 1, at The Close, Salisbury, the wife of the Rev. H. W. CARPENTER, of a daughter.
June 2, at 27, Mount Pleasant, Waterloo, Liverpool, the wife of HARRIS E. SEYMOUR STOCKER, of Queen's College, Oxford, of a son.
June 2, the wife of the Rev. Prebendary ROWLET, Coombe Lodge, Weston-super-Mare, of a daughter.
June 4, at 17, Cromwell-road, the Lady HARRIET LINDSAY, of a son.
June 5, at Riccarton, N.H., Lady GIBSON CRAIG, of a son.
June 5, at Birkby Rectory, Northallerton, the wife of the Rev. HENRY COMBER HOLMES, of a daughter.
June 6, at Antony Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. J. F. KIRKES, of a son.
June 6, at Trevecca House, Christchurch-street, Ipswich, the wife of the Rev. C. H. EVELYN WHITE, Curate of St. Margaret's, Ipswich, of a son.
June 6, at Eton College, the wife of ALBERT COCKSHOTT, Esq., of a son.
June 6, at Stoney Stanton Rectory, Leicestershire, the wife of the Rev. JOHN MARTIN, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

June 1, at St. Saviour's, Clapham, CHARLES ROBERT HARGREAVES HARDCASTLE, son of the late Joseph Hardcastle, Barrister-at-law, to MARY ANNE ELIZABETH TRIMMER.
June 1, at the parish church, Holworthy, North Devon, BESSIE, eldest daughter of JAMES HIGGS, Esq., of Holworthy, to EDWARD RALPH BERRY TORR, only son of the late James Berry Torr, Esq., of Westleigh House, near Bideford.
June 1, at Barnham Church, Yorkshire, ROWLAND HOLZ WILSON, Esq., of Bury St. Edmund's, and son of the late Rev. T. D. H. Wilson, Rector of Redgrave, to ANNE WILSON, second daughter of the Rev. GEORGE HALLS, Rector of Barnham, and Rural Dean.
June 1, at St. Mary's Parish Church, Stoke Newington, GERALD HOWES, 19, Church-row, Hampstead, to ALICE, fourth daughter of CHARLES GATLIF, Esq., Lakeside, Woodberry Down, N.
June 1, at the parish church, Leamington, by the Rev. G. C. Hodgson, father of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. Vicar of Queen's College, Oxford, and the Rev. W. Hodgson, brother of the bridegroom, the Rev. H. B. HODGSON, M.A., Senior Student of Christ Church, Oxford, and Vicar of Staverton, Northamptonshire, to PERSELOE MARIA WARREN, fourth daughter of the late Admiral Richard Laird Warren.
June 1, at St. Margaret's, Lee, THOMAS, fifth son of the late Captain FRANCIS HARRISON, 101st Foot (Sengul Fusiliers), and stepson of Captain Shuttleworth, 14, Dawson-place, to JESSIE, third daughter of HORACE FRANCIS, of Church-terrace, Lee.
June 1, at Bury Church, near Leeds, the Rev. MICHAEL MARSDEN WILKINGTON, M.A., son of G. B. WILKINGTON, of Manchester, to AGNES ELLIS SCOTT, youngest daughter of the late SAMUEL GILES, of Manchester.
June 1, at St. Mary's, Hanwell, the Rev. T. CHAMBERLAIN, B.A., Incumbent of Alice, Cape Colony, to EDITH, youngest daughter of the late Rev. J. MAY, M.A., Hanwell.
June 1, at All Saints, South Acton, ELIZABETH BLANCHER, daughter of GEORGE MANBY, Esq., of Stanley Villa, South Acton, and granddaughter of the late Admiral Harper, C.B., K.H., of Guildford, Surrey, to ALEXANDER MACLENNAN, Esq., of Solon, New-road, Clapham.
June 1, at St. Jude's, South Kensington, EDWARD DARELL, Esq., youngest son of Sir Lionel Darell, Bart. of Frotherly Court, Gloucestershire, to FLORENCE, widow of the late THOMAS BROADWOOD, Esq., of Cornwall-gardens, South Kensington.
June 1, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Barnstable, THOMAS COOMBS, of Dorchester, to ANNE, second daughter of the late Right Rev. H. C. MUXTABLE, Lord Bishop of Mauritius.
June 2, at St. Andrew's Church, Wells-street, JAMES WILSON, A.M.D., son of the late Thomas Wilson, D.L., of Weobury, co. Dublin, to FRANCES ELLERY, fourth daughter of EDWARD N. CLIFTON, of 113, Harley-street.
June 2, at St. Bonolph's, Bishopsgate, EDWARD BRYDGES WILLIAMS, M.P., of Carnation, Cornwall, to EMILY, daughter of J. M. LEVY, Esq., of 51, Grosvenor-street, W.
June 6, at St. Clement's, Strand, EDWARD, son of W. F. BEARD, Esq., of Liverpool, to KATE, elder daughter of W. CHAND, Esq., of Bedford-park, Chiswick, formerly of 3, Cliford-lane, and Brighton.
June 6, at the Abbey Church, Bath, the Rev. WM. TREDDALE-MACKINTOSH, M.A., Vicar of South Cave, Yorks, to ETHEL LAWRENCE, youngest daughter of CHAS. HAWTHAY, Esq., M.D., of Barnard House, Bath.
June 6, at St. Luke's Church, Shepherd's-bush, BERNARD CHARLES FISHER, Esq., of King's Langley, Herts, youngest son of John Fisher, Esq., of 60, Cadogan place, to CLARA ELIZABETH, only daughter of FREDERICK MORTIMER, Esq., of Aekow House, Unbridge-road, W.
June 6, at St. Stephen's Church, Dublin, the Rev. RICHARD LIONEL TWISS, B.A., Jes. Coll., Camb., Senior Curate of Gainsboro', Lincolnshire, and Rector Designate of St. Peter Parham, Island of Antigua, to MARY HELEN, youngest daughter of RICHARD DUNCAN KING, Esq., 9, Mount-street, Dublin.
June 7, at Mildenhall, the Rev. FRANCIS BERRFORD CHAMPION, Vicar of Edale, Derbyshire, to ANNE MAUDE, daughter of FREDERICK ALDRICH, M.B.C.S., of Mildenhall.
June 8, at Charles' Church, Plymouth, the Rev. HENRY THOMAS CART, of Haverstock-hill, London, to FANNY ELIZABETH, second daughter of J. E. E. DAWES, Esq., of Plymouth.

DEATHS.

May 17, at Kessall, Punjab, ALFRED DIXON, Lt.-Col. R.N.A., after nearly six months' intense suffering, from a gunshot wound accidentally received at Peshawar, aged 43 years.
May 17, at Bulmer, Sandbury, Suffolk, ELINA, widow of the late Rev. EDWIN SIDNEY, Rector of Little Cornard, Suffolk.
May 29, at Wrampingham Hall, in the county of Norfolk, MARY ANN, widow and relict of the Rev. JOHN STEPHENSON CANN, aged 85.
May 29, at her residence, 8, Priory-street, Cheltenham, CATHERINE, widow of the Rev. JOHN CHARLES WILLIAMS, late Rector of Cheltenham, Bucks, and for many years Curate of High Wycombe, in the same county, aged 94.

May 31, at her residence, Green Bank, Chester, MARY, daughter of the late Rev. WILLIAM POLFORD, D.D., in her 72nd year.
June 1, EMILY SARAH, wife of the Rev. G. C. BELLWES, Vicar of St. Mark's, Marylebone-road.
June 2, accidentally drowned whilst sailing in Morecombe Bay, HERBERT, second son of S. N. ELLIOT, Surgeon, late of Dartmouth, South Devon, aged 21 years.
June 3, accidentally drowned off Woolwich, while performing his duty, EDWARD ARTHUR, elder son of EDWARD and EMILY HALL, of 205, Malpas-road, Brockley, S.E., aged 16 years.
June 3, in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, from the effects of an accident in the street, ALEXANDER DAVID GRAHAM, of 5, Marge yard, Bucklersbury, and late of the National Provincial Bank, aged 37.
June 3, at Shabbington Vicarage, Bucks, the residence of her son-in-law, ANNE REBECCA, widow of WILLIAM HUTCHINSON, Esq., of Cheltenham, aged 64.
June 3, at the residence of his nephew, The Willows, Fulwood, Preston, Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. W. H. FARRER, late of the Coldstream Guards, only son of the late Major-General Farrer, aged 57 years.
June 4, at Melford Rectory, CATHERINE ELIZABETH, wife of the Rev. CHARLES JOHN MARTIN, Rector of Long Melford, Suffolk, and Rural Dean, aged 52 years.

LONDON THEATRES, &c.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.

Madame Pauline Lucca.—This Evening (Saturday), FAUST E. MARGHERITA. Margherita, Madame Pauline Lucca; Siebel, Mdlle. Stahl; Melstofels, M. Gailhard; Valentino, Signor Devries; and Faust, Signor Frapoli.
Madame Semberich.—Monday, June 12, LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. Lucia, Madame Semberich; Enrico, Signor Pandolfi; Raimondo, Signor De Reske; and Edgardo, Signor Mierzwinsky. Conductor Signor Ravignani.
Madame Adeline Patti.—Tuesday, June 13, DINORAH. Dinorah, Madame Adeline Patti; Un Caprajo, Mdlle. Tremelli; Hoel, Signor Cotogoli; and Corentino, Signor Marini.
Thursday, June 15, FRA DIAVOLO. Madame Pauline Lucca and Signor Lesteller.
Friday, June 16, SEMIRAMIDE. Madame Adeline Patti and Mdlle Tremelli.
Saturday, June 17, I PURITANI. Madame Albani, Signor Cotogoli, Signor De Reske, and Signor Marini.
Doors open at 8; the opera commences at 8.30. The Box-office, under the Portico of the Theatre, is open from 10.0 till 9.0. Orchestra stalls, £1 5s.; side-boxes on the first tier, £2 3s.; upper boxes, £2 12s. 6d.; balcony stalls, 15s.; pit tickets, 7s.; amphitheatre stalls, 10s. 6d. and 5s.; amphitheatre, 3s. 6d.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.
GERMAN OPERA.
Directors: H. Franke and B. Pollini.
Conductor, Herr Hans Richter.
This Evening (Saturday), DIE MEISTERSINGER.
Tuesday next, production of EURYANTHE.
Wednesday next.—TANNHAUSER.
Thursday next.—DIE MEISTERSINGER.
Friday next.—TANNHAUSER.
Saturday, June 17.—DIE MEISTERSINGER.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.
This Evening, at 8, ODETTE.

A DELPHI.—This Evening, at 8, TAKEN FROM LIFE. At 7.45, MY TURN NEXT.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.0, ROMEO AND JULIET. Romeo, Mr. Henry Irving; Juliet, Miss Ellen Terry.

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.0, THE ROMANY RYE. To be preceded at 7.30, by A SIMPLE SWEEP.

GAIETY THEATRE, STRAND.
FRENCH PLAYS.

ST JAMES'S THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8, MEDUSA. At 8.30, THE SQUIRE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.30, MUTHS. At 8, LOCKED OUT.

ROYAL STRAND THEATRE.—Every Evening, at 8, THE MASQUETTE. Preceded, at 7.30, by TWO TO ONE.

PRINCE OF WALES'S THEATRE.—This Evening, at 7.50, THE MARBLE ARCH. At 8.40, THE COLONEL.

GLOBE THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.30, FAR FROM THE MADDING CROWD. Preceded by at 8, FIRST IN THE FIELD.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE, Strand.—At 8, ON AN ISLAND. At 8.30, LONDON ASSURANCE.

OPERA COMIQUE.—This Evening, at 8, THE WRECK OF THE PINAFORE. Preceded, at 7.45, by ONE TOUCH OF NATURE.

ROYAL COURT THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.30, THE PARVENU. At 7.45, MY LITTLE GIRL.

ROYALTY THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.30, SINDBAD. At 8.45, LONG AGO. At 7.30, THE BOARDING SCHOOL.

ROYAL COMEDY THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8, BOCCACCIO. At 7.15, THE FAST COACH.

ALHAMBRA THEATRE.—This Evening, at 7.45, BABI AND BLOU.

CRITERION THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8, CUPID IN CAMP. At 8.45, FOURTEEN DAYS.

TOOLE'S THEATRE (late Folly).—This Evening, at 7.30, AFTER DARKNESS—DAWN. At 8.15, AUNTIE. Conclude with THE VILLANOUS SQUIRE.

SAVOY THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.30, the new aesthetic opera, PATIENCE. Preceded by, at 8, MOCK TURTLES.

SURREY THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8, THE HOOP OF GOLD. Preceded, at 7.30, by WHAT A MISTAKE.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE.—Bishopsgate.—This Evening, at 7.30, HUMANITY. Conclude with A ROYAL MARRIAGE.

CRYSTAL PALACE.
Week ending June 17.
Monday, June 12.—Lecture by Rev. J. G. Wood, on "Common Objects of the Seashore." Tuesday, June 13.—Dramatic Performance, under the direction of Miss Litton. Thursday, June 15.—Great Firework Display by Messrs. C. T. Brock and Co. Dramatic performance, under the direction of Miss Litton. Saturday, June 17.—Mr. Mann's Benefit. Saturday Concert. Bicycle Races, Sutton Bicycle Club.

DAILY.—Orchestral Concerts (conductor, Mr. August Manns). Organ (Mr. A. J. Kyre). Panorama, painted by M. Philippoteaux (admission one shilling). Skating Rink, &c., &c.
Admission to Palace, Monday to Friday, One Shilling; Saturday, Half a Crown; or by Season Ticket.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—The Palace of Amusement.—Spectacular and Unrivalled Attractions. Paul Martinetti and Troupe in Grand new Comic Absurdity. Grand Variety Entertainment on a scale of Unsurpassed Magnificence. The Aviaries, Tanks (newly stocked), Insectarium, &c., are now on view daily. Admission to One and All Entertainments, One Shilling. No extra charges.

BRAND and CO.'S OWN SAUCE.

SOUPS, PRESERVED PROVISIONS.

POTTED MEATS and YORK and GAME
PIES; also

ESSENCE OF BEEF, BEEF TEA,

TURTLE SOUP, and JELLY, and other

SPECIALITIES for INVALIDS.

CAUTION: BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
SOLE ADDRESS:

11, LITTLE STANHOPE STREET, MAYFAIR, W.

POSSESSING ALL THE PROPERTIES OF THE FINEST ARROWROOT,

BROWN AND POLSON'S

CORN FLOUR

IS A WORLD-WIDE NECESSARY
FOR

THE NURSERY, THE SICK-ROOM, AND THE FAMILY TABLE.

PULVERMACH'S PATENT GALVANIC CHAIN BANDS, BELTS, & BATTERIES.

THE "LANCET," Vol. 2, xvii., contained, from the pen of Dr. GOLDING BIRD, A.M., F.R.S., F.L.S., an article on Pulvermacher's Galvanic Chains, of which the following is an extract:—"The ingenious Galvanic Chain of Dr. Pulvermacher has attracted so much attention that an account of its value may prove interesting. Shocks are not required to develop physiological phenomena or therapeutic effects, as the 'laborious' researches of Dr. Marshall Hall 'have long since proved'; and it is only the 'mild continuous voltaic currents' that 'we can look for a vast development of therapeutic influence.'"

THE "MATERIA MEDICA," 4th Ed., page 33, by Dr. L. FARRER, F.R.S., F.L.S., contains the following extract:—"The application of the voltaic circuit has been largely prescribed, and has become a popular remedy in the form of Pulvermacher's Galvanic Chains. They should be worn so as to encircle the part affected 'in cases of Rheumatism, Paralysis, &c.' They are regarded by practitioners as a 'valuable and convenient means of applying the continuous voltaic current.'"

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LATEST NEWS.

We understand that the new Liberal Whip in the House of Commons is to be Mr. Duff, M.P. for Banffshire. The post had within the last few days been offered to, and refused by, Mr. A. Morley. It is said that Mr. G. W. E. Russell, M.P. for Aylesbury, had also declined it, though there can be no doubt that few members are so fitted as he is for the delicate and arduous duties of the position.

We hear that the Government contemplate the passage of the Prevention of Crimes (Ireland) Bill through Committee by about the end of the month.

One of the most useful measures likely to be submitted to Parliament this Session is the Bill, which Sir R. Cross intends to introduce, to amend the laws relating to the transfer of landed property. It is hoped that this measure may meet the reasonable demands of the tenant farmers.

A rumour reaches us, for the authenticity of which we do not vouch, though we think it true to be by no means improbable, that the notorious Cluseret—a leading member of the Paris Commune of 1871—is at present in Ireland.

We desire once more to repeat the serious warning which we have already several times urged upon the attention of the Government, as to the necessity for exercising the greatest vigilance in order to frustrate the diabolical designs of the wretches who, having planned and successfully carried out the recent assassinations, are undoubtedly contemplating further outrages here in England. We are fully aware of certain precautions already taken, but we cannot but think that more might be done in this direction.

For obvious reasons we abstain from entering into the particular details of the information which reaches us; though these details, we may add, have been made known in the proper quarters. The Secret Societies are not free from traitors in their ranks; and we are decidedly of opinion that by a judicious expenditure of money, as well as by greater prudence and secrecy in the mode of action adopted, some very useful informers might be bought without much difficulty.

We have already said that our information is derived from several independent sources, which, for the most part, support each other. We have just received from one of the most eminent and respected of the London clergy a statement which entirely confirms all that we have written above as to the need of precaution.

We desire to draw attention to the letter, which we print in another column, addressed by Garibaldi, the Atheistic Socialist, to Félix Pyat, the French Communist, in praise of political assassination.

We rejoice to hear from Ireland that Cardinal McCabe has been received with great enthusiasm at Arklow, close to Mr. Parnell's estate.

Mr. Parnell's paper, the *Irishman*, exults over the Egyptian complications. It significantly recommends the Irish to be prepared for any emergency which may arise. The allusion of course is to the chances of a successful rebellion in the event of England being involved in foreign complications.

Our private news from Egypt is decidedly reassuring, and tends to confirm what we have always maintained as to the present instability and probably immediate overthrow of Ourlai Bey.

It appears that a villainous Socialist print called the *Radical* has just expired, leaving its proprietors heavily in debt. The concern was a dismal and abject failure; and we rejoice to think that its fate is a sign of the prevalence of sound common sense amongst our English workmen. Indeed, we only mention the now defunct periodical, because in a recent number it afforded a clear proof, if any were needed, of the intimate fellowship subsisting between the Advanced Revolutionists and their less publicly disreputable allies. This paper, while professing to discountenance assassination, printed in a prominent position the diabolical address issued by the Rose-street Social Democrats. Assassination, again, was distinctly advocated in another article inserted—of course with a protest against disapproval—under pretence of reprinting the opinions of Spence, the Socialist. Yet this same paper was supported and maintained by English Members of Parliament, Mr. H. M. Hyndman, and other Radical wire-pullers of the ordinary type.

Having received a fuller report of the recent Conference of the Democratic Confederation than that which had been allowed to appear in the English newspapers, we note that the speeches delivered were of an even worse character than we had supposed them to be. But we desire to ask publicly why the scandalously treasonable language used by Miss Helen Taylor—an official of the London School Board—has not been noticed in Parliament, and why Mr. Mundella has not been interrogated on the subject?

MADDALENA, June 9.

The decision not to proceed with the cremation of the remains of the late General Garibaldi was arrived at principally in consequence of the innumerable telegrams addressed to Menotti Garibaldi by the Italian municipal councils and friends of the deceased.

The family of the late General will shortly leave

Caprera in order to take up their residence on the mainland.

SOFIA, June 8.

A petition has been signed by a large number of men in the militia, praying for the release of one of their comrades named Petrow, who was arrested on the charge of having written the proclamation against Prince Alexander. The petitioners state that if their prayer is refused, they decline to be responsible for the consequences.

ATHENS, June 8.

In to-day's sitting of the Chamber, M. Calligas, Minister of Finance, submitted a Bill empowering the Government to contract a loan of 4,000,000 drachmas, at a rate of interest not exceeding 7 per cent., for the proper equipment of the land and sea forces, and for the erection of military posts and arsenals throughout the country, especially along the new frontier. M. Lombardos, the Minister of Education, presented a Bill for the establishment of Turkish and Israelitish schools in the newly-acquired provinces. The debate on the Budget will commence to-morrow.

Numerous changes are shortly expected in the Greek Consular service.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 9.

The *Golos* publishes intelligence from Kuldja stating that the emigration into Russian territory has commenced from the Tarantschan communes in the southern district, and from the seven eastern communes of the northern district of the Ili territory. Notwithstanding that subsidies of money and cattle have been promised to those who elect to continue Chinese subjects, only two families remain in the northern and fifty-eight in the southern district. Many Tarantschan families have already transferred their homes from the northern to the southern district, with the intention of emigrating further when the communications are in a better state. Fifty-four families of the Durgane tribe have crossed the Ili River at Chodschiger, and a number of Borachods and all the Khirgese have expressed a wish to go over into Russian territory.

The Government intends taking over those railways in Russia which are in financial difficulties.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 8.

The Porte having recognised the validity of Lord Dufferin's claim with regard to Captain Greenfell's immunity from prosecution before a Turkish tribunal for his share in the encounter with the Albanian shepherds at Artaki, the Public Prosecutor has had to prepare a fresh indictment against the murderers of Captain Selby. The case will probably be brought before the Court of First Instance on Monday.

WASHINGTON, June 9.

The Democratic party in the Senate are expected to oppose the confirmation of the Tariff Commission nominated by President Arthur, on account of the strong Protectionist views of its members.

NEW YORK, June 9.

The captain of the Inman Line steamer City of Montreal, which arrived on Wednesday night, reports having seen several enormous icebergs on the voyage.

According to intelligence received here from San Domingo via Havana, the Dominion Government have decided to make arrangements for European immigration when renewing expired treaties with European Governments.

SHANGHAI, May 2 (via San Francisco).

Li Hung Chang, Viceroy of the province of Chihli, has received the Emperor's permission to resume office at the expiration of 100 days, the shortest period of mourning prescribed by Chinese etiquette for the death of his mother, which occurred on April 19. Chang-su-sen has been appointed as his provisional substitute in the Viceroyalty, Chung-chi-san is nominated successor to Li-Han-Chang in the Viceroyalty of the Liang Hu, Tut-Sung-Ying is appointed Viceroy of Hukwang, and Tien-Paon-Tiu Governor of Huran.

SOCIETY.

A marriage is arranged between Mr. Laurence Whateley and Mrs. Henry Eaton, widow of Henry Eaton, Esq., and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fellowes.

Also between Miss Long, eldest daughter of Mrs. Long and the late Mr. Richard P. Long, of Rood Ashton, and Mr. Fairbairn, eldest son of Sir Thomas Fairbairn, Bart.

Also between Miss Elsie Clifford, third daughter of Major-General the Hon. Sir Henry Clifford, V.C., C.B., K.C.M.G., and Mr. Walter Dalrymple, only son of Mr. John Warren Dalrymple, late of the Indian Civil Service, and nephew of Sir Hew Dalrymple, Bart., of North Berwick, N.B.

Also between Mr. Edward S. Neave, second son of the late Mr. Sheffield Neave, and Miss Evelyn Vansittart, youngest daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Vansittart, formerly of the Coldstream Guards.

Her Grace the Duchess of Bedford, as Mistress of the Robes, gave a dinner and evening party to celebrate Her Majesty's birthday on Saturday evening. Amongst those present were:—The Marquis of Tavistock and the Marchioness, whose dress was of white and red satin, trimmed with flounces of white lace; necklace of pearls and diamonds. The Countess of Kenmare wore mouse-coloured velvet paniers over a satin skirt of the same colour, trimmed with large pompons of red flowers. Lady Ermyntude Russell, white satin and watered silk; Lady Wimborne, a terra-cotta satin dress, very long; skirt made with plain tunic, held back at the side with large satin rosettes; ornaments, turquoise and diamond necklace; and the bodice of the dress was ornamented with large brooches of diamonds and turquoises. The Hon. Miss Cadogan wore a white satin dress, trimmed with deep chenille fringe, forming tablier. The Lady Gertrude Browne, a very pale pink silk and moiré bodice, made low and with short sleeves. Anna Countess of Harrington, a dress of red velvet and silk, trimmed with lace; a diamond tiara. Miss Mills, a skirt of watered silk, bordered by a full deep ruche; paniers of gros grain silk; small pink feathers in her hair.

The Marchioness of Salisbury's Assembly on Wednesday evening was fully attended, notwithstanding the many people absent from London for Ascot. The display of plants and cut flowers was magnificent; tall palms with their graceful foliage overhanging banks of lovely flowers in full blossom

were arranged in all directions, while the chimney-pieces were a mass of roses of all shades, with stephanotis at either end, and the drooping sprays of fuchsias falling as a fringe below. A selection of music in the saloon was played during the evening. Supper was laid in the long dining-room. At dinner the party included Count Hohenthal, Marquis of Abergavenny, Earl and Countess of Miltown, Lord and Lady Poltimore, Lady and Miss Scott, the Hon. W. Carpenter, Hon. F. Stewart, Sir H. Hoare, Sir H. and Lady Wilson, &c. Among the distinguished foreigners who attended the reception were two of Mehemet Ali's grandsons, Prince Osman and Kamil Pasha, who are on a short visit to London; also the Greek Archimandrite. A large number of the Corps Diplomatique were present. Also Countess Gleichen, the Duchess of Cleveland, the Duchess of Bedford, &c. The Duchess of Bedford wore a black satin dress trimmed with iridescent bead fringe; a head-dress of fine point lace arranged across the hair, with tiara of rare cameos set in pearls; four rows of magnificent pearls, and some of the splendid family diamonds, formed the other ornaments. The Marchioness of Salisbury wore train and bodice of dark velvet over a satin skirt of old-gold. The Marchioness of Hertford wore black satin and diamonds. The Countess Bathurst's dress was of rich gold brocade on a pale pink ground. Viscountess Falmouth had some fine Honiton lace flounces on the skirt of amber-coloured satin, over which were worn bodice and tunic of thick black silk embroidered in amber. Lady E. Russell wore dress of pale blue satin, with full paniers at the back. The Countess of Shrewsbury was in black. Countess Steinboche's dress of rich yellow brocade satin had the front of pearl embroidery and fringe. Lady Georgina Bathurst wore a dress of Indian muslin, with gathered bodice and sleeves, trimmed with lace and ribbon. A coat bodice, ending in deep basques, was made in dark brown velvet, cut à la Médici, with high ruff and puffed sleeves only just covering the arm; the skirt of cream satin, with gilet to the coat of cream lace; magnificent diamonds adorned this dress. A novel way of dressing the hair was adopted by Lady Miles, to whom it was very becoming; raised high on the head, with a rivière and star of brilliants. A great many high dresses were worn by the young ladies present, as well as by their elders, though very many were in low bodices, which are decidedly smarter.

The marriage of Mr. F. E. G. Astley (Scots Guards), eldest son of Sir John Astley, Bart., with Lady Gertrude Pelham, only daughter of the late Earl of Yarborough, took place on Monday at St. George's Church, Hanover-square. There was a large congregation of relatives and friends present at the ceremony, and a number of non-commissioned officers and men belonging to the bridegroom's company of the Scots Guards attended. The bride on her arrival was conducted to the altar by the Earl of Yarborough, her brother, and she was attended by eight bridesmaids, each of whom wore a prettily designed turquoise double heart brooch, the gift of the bridegroom. The bridegroom was accompanied by Mr. Cyprian Knollys as best man; the bride being given away by her brother. The Earl of Yarborough entertained the wedding party at breakfast at his house in Arlington-street, Piccadilly. The bride's dress was ivory brocade, the train edged with a full border of ivory satin, over a petticoat of satin covered with fine duchesse lace, a trellis-work of orange flowers and buds extending from the waist to the edge of the petticoat, and a trail of the same flowers bordering the paniers. The bodice was cut square back and front, and filled in with white satin and tulle covered with small pearls; the sleeves, high at the shoulder, being trimmed with pearly tulle to correspond. Her head-dress was composed of sprays of orange blossoms and diamonds (the last-named being the gift of her brother, the Earl of Yarborough), and a tulle veil fastened at the back of the head with diamond and pearl marguerites. Her other ornaments were a splendid necklace of nine rows of pearls, with pearl and diamond locket attached, her mother's gift. The bridesmaids' costumes were of white Swiss muslin over silk, the skirt and paniers being trimmed with frills of the muslin and ficelle lace, with blue watered silk sashes. The four elder ladies wore ficelle lace toques with blue aigrettes, and the four children "Cherry Ripe" caps of lace with blue ribbons, white silk mittens, blue stockings, and bronze boots. The Countess of Yarborough, the bride's mother, wore an elegant dress composed of rich ficelle and gold satin stripes over a petticoat of gold satin mervilleux, trimmed with a quantity of antique lace; bonnet to match, and parasol of the same stripe as the dress, edged with lace to correspond with the petticoat. The bride's *costume de voyage* was of rich pale chiuabou Bengaline, over a petticoat of a darker shade of blue, artistically draped and trimmed with écu mouseline de soie embroidery, the bodice pointed back and front; her bonnet was of fine white straw, trimmed with Bengaline, relieved with a cluster of blush roses and jasmine. The bridal presents were extremely numerous and costly. In the course of the afternoon the newly-married pair left for Eastleigh House, Mr. Hugo Astley's place in Wilts, for the honeymoon. The band of the Scots Guards was in attendance, and played till the wedding party separated.

The marriage of the Hon. Patrick Greville-Nugent, fourth son of Lord Greville, of Clonyn, with Ermenegarda, only daughter and heiress of the late Mr. Augustus Ogilvy, of Cove, Dumfriesshire, was solemnised on Monday, at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, in the presence of a large number of friends. The wedding party met at the church at half-past seven o'clock, and shortly afterwards the bride arrived, and was received by eight bridesmaids. The youthful son of Lord and Lady Trevor, the Hon. Marcus Hill Trevor, acted as page, carrying the bride's train. Mr. R. Copeland Crawford was the bridegroom's best man. The Marriage Service was solemnised by the Rev. Mr. Stanton, curate of St. Alban's, Holborn, assisted by the Rev. J. B. Powell, curate of St. Paul's, the bride being given away by Lord Edward Spencer Churchill. The bride's dress was ivory satin duchesse, bordered with antique Brussels lace, the gift of Lady Greville, and satin with a pearl embroidered Medici collar, and high, sleeves; the petticoat was of gold and silver brocade, opening over another petticoat of satin, trimmed with fine pearl embroideries; she wore a wreath of orange blossoms and Brussels lace veil; and her jewels comprised a magnificent tiara of diamonds,

a diamond pendant, the gift of Lord and Lady Greville; and pearl and diamond earrings, the gift of the bridegroom. She carried a bouquet of white flowers. Her page's costume was of light blue velvet, trimmed with old point lace; blue velvet hat, and large white ostrich feather. The bridesmaids wore dresses of gold and white Indian muslin, with Swiss belts of gold braid; the bodices were full, and the sleeves, gathered on the shoulder, were finished at the wrist with a wide full ruche, the same kind of trimming, but much wider, edging the skirt. The drapery was looped on the left side, and kept in its place with gold tassels. They wore gold braided bonnets, edged round the front with white feather tipped with gold; all carried bouquets of gardenias. The two children wore hats of the muslin, and carried baskets of flowers. Each young lady wore a handsome Norwegian silver pendant, the gift of the bridegroom. Lady Greville wore black moiré. Lady Edward Churchill's dress was of dark green and pale blue satin mervilleux, with white bonnet. The Marchioness of Salisbury wore blue, draped with black lace, and dark blue bonnet. The bride's travelling dress was of Venetian red moiré antique, with cuirass bodice of velvet of the same shade; and a red bonnet with Marie Stuart coil, edged with small seed pearls. The wedding party afterwards went to breakfast at Lord and Lady Edward Spencer Churchill's, 24, Manchester-square. Early in the afternoon the Hon. Patrick and Mrs. Greville-Nugent left for Folkestone, on their way to Paris for their wedding tour.

On Thursday evening, at the parish church of Maker, was celebrated the marriage of Captain Howard Stanley Thompson, R.M.L.I., son of Mr. J. Thompson, J.P., of Macedon, co. Antrim, to Miss E. W. Boyle, only daughter of Mr. H. L. Boyle, J.P., of Cliff House, Kingsland. The bridegroom, attended by his best man, Major Morris, R.M.L.I., entered the church shortly after eleven o'clock, and at 11.30 the bride appeared, leaning on her father's arm; at the same moment the hymn, "The voice that breathed o'er Eden," was sung by the choir. The Marriage Service was solemnised by the Rev. P. H. Newnam, vicar of Maker, assisted by the Rev. W. C. Evans, rector of Rame. The bride was arrayed in a handsome pearl satin, richly trimmed with point de maure lace (the gift of her aunt, Mrs. M. Boyle), and wreaths of myrtle and orange blossoms, and she carried in her hand a magnificent bouquet, the gift of the bridegroom. Her train was borne by her two youthful cousins, and she was attended by four bridesmaids (Miss Beatrice Wavish, Miss Thompson, sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Lucy and Amy Boyle, consins of the bride), who were attired in turquoise blue cachemire, profusely trimmed with cream lace, with hats to match, and carried baskets of choice exotics. On leaving the church, the happy couple were greeted with a shower of rice, and their path was strewn with flowers by the personal friends of the bride and the school children of the parish. A large party of relations and friends assembled at the residence of the bride's father, where an elegant *déjeuner* was partaken of, and the accustomed toasts given and responded to. The honeymoon is being passed at the Lake country and in Scotland, and will probably terminate in a visit to Macedon, the residence of the bridegroom's father.

The *Oxford Undergraduates' Journal* says:—"There seems but little hope of a lively Commemoration week. The Union ball is not to come off, and little has been heard of a ball at Christ Church. The favourite 'Coldstreams' have not been obtained for the flower show, and no distinguished visitors are expected. Let us hope that the weather, at any rate, may be fine—otherwise our gay week will indeed be dull."

MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed at 100½ to 100½ for money, and 100½ to 100½ for the account.

Dean Close is reported to be dangerously ill.

The Royal appointment of Archdeacon Blomfield to be Bishop Suffragan of the See of Colchester was notified in Tuesday's *Gazette*.

Mr. C. H. Lloyd, organist of Gloucester Cathedral, has been appointed by the Dean and Chapter organist of Christ Church, Oxford, in place of Dr. Corfe, resigned, and will commence the duties of his new office to-day.

As will be seen by our advertising columns the new Extension Building of the Consumption Hospital, Brompton, will be opened on Tuesday afternoon next by the Earl of Derby, the President, when no doubt many of the friends of the Charity will evince their interest in the proceedings. It appears that the expenses will be increased some thousands a year, and that additional funds are indispensable.

The Hon. T. F. Fremantle, who has sat for Buckinghamshire in the Conservative interest since September, 1876, has expressed his intention not to seek re-election, and a meeting of the Bucks Conservative Association has been called to select a candidate in succession.

The brother of the late Mr. Burke, who was on Thursday night in the lobby of the House of Commons making inquiries as to the assassinations, left London yesterday morning for Galway.

Concerning the assassination of Mr. Burke, an Athenry correspondent telegraphs:—"The shots which were fired at Mr. Burke and his guard were aimed from a hole in the demesne wall of Castle Taylor. It is reported that Mr. Taylor himself saw the assailants making off, but this requires confirmation. The pieces were aimed with terrible accuracy, as the many wounds in the body show, and it is conjectured that death must have followed immediately. A working man on the estate of Mr. Taylor discovered the bodies, and reported the outrage to the constabulary at Craughwell. A large force of police was sent to the spot, and a vigorous search made, but no arrests have been effected. No later than last week the deceased was engaged in selling, in Galway, the interest of some farms on his estate, and he had personally served ejectment notices for the coming Gort sessions."